The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1887. No. 54

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

A. GILMORE
IS THE MOST
LIBERAL DEALER
In the Province, and in consequence takes his position at the head of the list while his prices still remain at the bottom.

COMPETITION.

It's our prices that turn them upside down.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,
JOHNSON STREET.

New Scotch Tweed Suitings,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1859. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.
July13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,
FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no18 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL,
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Red Whisker" but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WM. McKEON & SON, Prop's.
American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.

Board and Lodging, per week	$5.50 and $6.
Board, per week	$4.50
Beds, per night	50cts

The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. sep18

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,
VANCOUVER.
New and complete in all appointments. Free Bus to and from Trains and Steamers.
feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's,
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN, Proprietor.
jan12 3m

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept14 ly J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,
F. DAVIS, Proprietor,
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad sts. Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 15 cents upwards. oct18

EDUCATIONAL.

CORRIG SCHOOL,
A PRIVATE AND HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL
For young gentlemen. Will re-open on Monday, January 10th, 1887. Full staff of Instructors. Four vacancies for Boarders. dec 31-mo

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pioneer streets.
jan12 12m R. B. BENOUFF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the first FRIDAY of every month. Al. Frederickson are invited to join.
sep 1-ly WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with the station, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. B. GRAY, President.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Persons, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines, forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 75 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS in one of the following special places—Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $5 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Wanted by a young man a situation in store or warehouse; has had over eight years' experience in wholesale and retail grocery and general merchant's store. Address H. G., Box 269, City. mar11 6t

WANTED.—In a small family, a young girl accustomed to the care of children. Comfortable home and good wages to suitable party. Address "X X," TIMES office. feb28

WANTED—A woman to take care of children. Apply to Mrs. D. B. Harris, James Bay. feb7

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Laborers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc 28

BOARD AND LODGING.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING.—MRS. Wm. Tierney having removed to that commodious residence on Cormorant street, next door above Douglas, which she has fitted up and furnished regardless of expense, will be pleased to accommodate a limited number of gentlemen with board and rooms. Charges moderate. Apply on the premises for further particulars. mar11 1m

TO RENT.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE to let. Fine location. For particulars address H., this office. mar10 6t

FOR RENT.—Two front rooms on the sunny side of the Street over the late Queens hotel, Yates Street, suitable for office or dental rooms. Apply to A. Gregg & Son, Yates street feb 11

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in sighs at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, 22x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for sample or work room. Apply to
jan24 tf WM. DENNY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A well stocked chicken ranch within easy distance of this city, together with 4½ years lease and all buildings and fixtures; to be sold cheap. Address to X P. O Box 626 Victoria B. C. mar9 6t

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—One hundred and sixty acres land in Cowichan District, fifty acres open and well ditched, balance timbered. Also, one Dump Cart and one heavy Wagon, both in good order. Apply at TIMES office. mar1 1m

FOR SALE.—A large Sized Petaluma Incubator. The best Incubator manufactured; at a reasonable figure. Enquire this office. mar 5-6t

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 100 acres in South Saanich, 15 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it. Is ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Wagon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. R. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P. O. feb8

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A farm of about 160 acres in Sooke. For futher information Apply to D. McMillan, New Westminster; or to J. D. Campbell, Esquimalt. Feb7-1mo

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with paying trade centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

Lot No. 1234 and part of Lot No. 211, Victoria City.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATES of Title of William Reid, late of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned property, bearing date respectively the 3rd day of March, 1864, and the 22nd day of May, 1874, have been lost, and application has been made for duplicates of such Certificates: Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicates will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria,
8th March, 1887. mar5 1m

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTing between D. R. Harris and G. Hargreaves as civil engineers under the name of Harris & Hargreaves, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1885, since which date the business has been carried on by G. Hargreaves on his own account.

D. R. HARRIS,
G. HARGREAVES.

Witness,
J. E. MARTIN.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of the late George Grant Walker are requested to pay the same, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send them in to Donald Grant Walker, the Administrator. THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
Dated the 7th March, 1887. mar8

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.
JESSIE ANDERSON.
Lochend Farm, March 10, 1887. mar10 3t

Bartley Campbell's plays were sold at auction in New York on Friday. A. A. Stone bought "Separation" for $105; Harry Vaughan, "Matrimony," for $110; Edward Roberts, "Paquita," for $105; and Thomas Canary, "Fairfax," for $825. The prices exceeded the expectations of the receiver of the estate.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The House was occupied all day yesterday in debating the motion of Mr. Orr in reference to the corrupt practices of Hon. J. Robson during the late political canvass in New Westminster district. The resolution affirmed that the Provincial Secretary, acting without legal authority for Mr. Smithe, Commissioner of Lands and Works, gave orders for large expenditures upon roads and bridges during the time he was soliciting votes, which was undue influence within the meaning of the act. The gravamen of the charge was practically admitted by Mr. Robson in his reply, and from the public accounts, quoted by Mr. Beaven and other speakers, conclusive proof was presented that the gravest case of bribery ever unearthed in the province had been successfully practiced by a minister of the Crown. In stating the case, Messrs. Orr and Ladner confined themselves strictly to the subject and to the facts, of which they were cognizant as candidates at the election in question and from official documents. Mr. Robson replied with extraordinary warmth and vituperative abuse, characterizing the conduct of the mover and seconder as "hellish" and "devilish," and reading an extract from a private letter, in which Messrs. Orr and Ladner were described as "barefaced liars." His speech was disgraceful in the extreme, as well for its unblushing confession as for its outrageous insolence and venomous abuse. For the credit of our legislative assembly, and the good name of our public men, it is sincerely to be hoped that such a tirade of Billingsgate may never be heard again.

The opposition proved to the House and to the country, during the discussion, that it matters not how reprehensible or illegal the actions of members of the government may be, the supporters are ever ready to form themselves into a whitewashing committee, such as voted yesterday, to retain men in their position who have set the laws of the province at defiance. It was intimated by Mr. Bole, while addressing the house, that the "Committee" would require to have on hand a large stock of brushes and whitewash between now and the end of the session. Our opinion is that the "Committee" is equal to the task.

Notwithstanding the fact that the government's independent (?) supporters voted solid to declare legitimate the untruthful statements of the Hon. John, only four private members had the temerity to attempt to say anything in his defence. And such a defence! It was only the "red herring" game poorly played.

The Provincial Secretary, when attempting to answer the unanswerable charges made against him by Mr. Orr, evinced all the qualities of the historic reptile of the Garden of Eden. The hissing, venomous sound was only such as is caused by a forked and poisoned tongue, and was thoroughly characteristic of the man. A cauldron of abuse without an ounce of argument. It is always thus with a snake when its trail has been crossed.

We felt some commiseration for the Attorney General, who was conciously weak in his defence of his colleague. The exigency of the position precluded silence on his part, and hence he had to make the best of a bad case. But he damned the Provincial Secretary with faint praise, and sought to justify by quoting precedents, the debasement of the electorate by wholesale bribery. Alex. E. B. Davie is not the man we take him to be if he would not sooner cut off his right arm rather than do a dishonorable thing to secure his own election; how then can he justify the purchase of a constituency with public money. Surely he does not care so much for office, or for the retention of Hon. John Robson in the cabinet, that he is prepared to defend in another what he would condemn in himself?

The vote was a straight party one, and the resolution was defeated. The effect is to declare right and proper that which is illegal and infamous.

He Held the Gallery.

The scene in the Assembly yesterday afternoon during Mr. Bole's excoriation of the Hon. John Robson, for his questionable tactics during the late provincial election in New Westminster district was one not likely to be soon forgotten. The gallery, who to a man were in sympathy with Mr. Bole, enjoyed the dressing down the talented member for the Royal city was administering hon. Provincial Secretary. Mr. Bole's soft, melodious voice rang through the chamber as he proceeded with the demolition of his adversary. Equally effective were the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Beaven, who proved the charge so conclusively that it is positively a matter of surprise that a solitary individual was found to vote against the motion. "Yellow dog" in the Assembly appears to be as potential there as in the country for party purposes. Hereafter no matter how questionable the transaction the majority will endorse it. Whither are we drifting? is a pertinent question many are now asking.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, March 10th.

The debate on Mr. Orr's motion of censure upon the Provincial Secretary for bribing the electors during his political canvass, was continued yesterday afternoon as follows:

Mr. Bole said if the House would look at this question dispassionately, it would come to the conclusion that the charge deserved further investigation. The two colleagues of the Provincial Secretary have alleged that that gentleman took advantage of his position to promise public money to influence the opinion of the electors. The charge involved was a grave one, namely, bribery, and undue influence during an election, and that by a minister of the Crown. Bribery by public funds was the worst kind, as it involved a malversation of the duties of office, and of this the Provincial Secretary had been guilty. To the allegations made by Mr. Orr that Mr. Robson had again and again told the electors that he had $100,000 of the dry dock money still in the Treasury, and it would be spent in the district if government members were returned. Mr. Robson only gave his own denial and some cooked reports from his own paper, the *Columbian*. The Provincial Secretary had distinctly told the people of New Westminster that they could not expect government favors if they did not return government supporters. He (Mr. Bole) was at the meeting, and asked him if it was true that they had the money from the dry dock refund in the Treasury, and that gentleman had replied, "yes, in the Treasury."

Hon. Mr. Robson—No, no.

Mr. Bole reiterated the assertion, and said the man who denied it was guilty of a barefaced, wilful, corrupt falsehood. In making this statement, he was supported by Messrs. Ladner and Orr, and against their assertions there was opposed the bald statement of the Provincial Secretary, who has not, as all know, a monopoly of veracity. In reading to the House an anonymous letter—the emanation of a blackguard (for a letter calling Messrs. Ladner and Orr "liars" cannot otherwise be characterized)—the honorable gentleman was identifying himself with the writer, and as the receiver was as bad as the thief, his conduct in reading such a letter was both cowardly and blackguardly. He seemed to think his word was all-powerful and that when he made a denial that settled the matter. The Provincial Secretary said he had promised nothing, but looking at the public accounts it was found he had paid out $1,600—an instance of his performances being better than his promises. There was no pretense whatever that he had any proper authority from the Chief Commissioner of Public Works; no gazette notice was ever published, as required by law. Mr. Robson's denial amounted to very little, as it would be in the recollection of the House that it often happened that Mr. Robson made a statement on the floor of the House, and within the hour denied ever having made it. In addressing the House, he had shown the temper of a pedagogue, and like a lawyer with a bad case he had abused the opposite counsel. Mr. Robson got in by wheedling the Vancouver vote to plump for him and then he showed his gratitude by being the first to give that city a peace preservation act, and damage her fair name throughout the world, but it was ever thus. Mr. Robson always bit the hand that fed him. The Provincial Secretary had referred to his connection as paymaster of the C. P. R.—a subject which he should have allowed to rest. There was an old proverb that "anger was short madness," and during the hon. gentleman's anger he must undoubtedly have been mad, otherwise he would not have revived that subject. So far, as he (Mr. B.) was aware the hon. Provincial Secretary had been discharged from that position because he was too honest, and ever since he had been known as "honest" John. (Laughter.) He protested against a minister evincing such an arrogant and intolerant spirit against members of the minority, and concluded a scathing speech by expressing a hope that the government majority would vote intelligently and not as a whitewashing brigade. The opposition could not keep the majority from doing wrong, but if they were determined to do dirty work for the government, the opposition would see that they plenty of it to do. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Davie said the charge made in the resolution was without foundation. The statements of the members for New Westminster district should be taken with considerable discount. He quoted the opinion of Chief Justice Richards, that the promise of government aid, made openly by a minister of the Crown to the electors did not constitute bribery. He thought the resolution was unworthy the gentleman who brought it in.

Mr. Grant maintained that a certain mode of procedure was laid down in the statute, by which ministers of the Crown were to be governed, and in pursuing the course he had in New Westminster district, the Provincial Secretary had violated the law. The statements of the Provincial Secretary and of Hon. Mr. Duck, in respect to the dry dock refund, were directly opposed to each other and could not be reconciled by any species of argument. The province not only had not $100,000 of the graving dock money on hand, but was indebted in a large amount to the bank of British Columbia, things for which the house should condemn him. In stating to the contrary, and in bribing the electors of his district the provincial secretary had been guilty of corrupt practices and therefore should be condemned by this house.

Mr. T. Davie spoke in defence of the provincial secretary.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the subject was one of great importance to the people. The rules of the house prohibited corrupt practices at elections, and in view of the facts brought forward, it would be an extraordinary thing if the members of this house would whitewash the provincial secretary. Reading the several statements in the resolution, he showed that every fact was establishment. The assertion that undue influence had been used had not been controverted, and undue influence rendered the individual using it liable to prosecution. Every syllable in the resolution was proved by the documents submitted in the usual manner before the House; In regard to personal bitterness, there never was such a vindictive speech made in the House as the one delivered by the Provincial Secretary in attacking his own colleague, Mr. Orr. He was the first to introduce personal matters, and provoked the chastisement he received. The House should put its foot down on the practise of ministers going through the country and promising money to the people for the purpose of influencing the electorate. The Provincial Secretary said that no money had been spent before the election, but he had not said where the work was done. The information was omitted from the vouchers, but it was presumable that as the money was paid at the end of June and the election was held on the 7th, that the work had been performed before the election. It had not been shown that an order-in-council had been passed authorizing the Provincial Secretary to act as chief commissioner of lands and works which was clearly necessary by law. Mr. T. Davie had said, "why not prosecute the Provincial Secretary," but he had better ask his brother, the Attorney General, to become the prosecutor; it was not the duty of a private member to become a public prosecutor. This was a matter of grave importance to the province, and this House should express its utmost condemnation of such a flagrant prostitution of position. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dunsmuir opposed the motion, and compared the conduct of the Provincial Secretary to that of a former government in carrying on work at the dry dock to influence votes.

Mr. Semlin said it required no apology to claim the indulgence of the House for a time to discuss a resolution fraught with consequences so important. For generations it has been an object for legislators to devise means to protect the purity of elections. For this purpose we have passed a law, called the corrupt practices act, to prevent undue or improper influence to be used for the purpose of obtaining a seat in the Legislature. Now, this resolution sets out that the Provincial Secretary did use undue influence to obtain a seat in this House, and he would ask any intelligent and impartial man if he had not established his case? Nay more he would ask if the Provincial Secretary did, not himself admit that he had been guilty of what was charged. Does not that gentleman admit that he went into the district of New Westminster to canvass for the vote of that constituency, and that while so canvassing he distributed money and promises of money? What were the circumstances? His hon. friend, the Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines, Minister of Agriculture and Finance, not satisfied with such a redundancy of titles, such a multitude of offices, usurped the office of Minister of Public Works and went heeled for the combat. The money bags of the province in one hand, the patronage of public works in the other! What show had any candidate against such a combination as that? However corrupt and despicable it is for anyone to use his own money for bribery it is still more despicable, still more dishonest, to take the public money for such purposes. The Provincial Secretary says it was an accidental coincidence that he went into the constituency to see about the works of the district on the eve of a general election. It would be an unfortunate coincidence for him if the House did its duty in the premises. He also advances as an argument in defense of his conduct that he only did last summer what he had done in former years. If true, then for years he has been breaking the statute governing in such cases, which expressly and clearly sets out that if anyone is delegated to do the duty of the Chief Commissioner or other executive office, the public shall be apprized of the fact by an advertisement in the British Columbia *Gazette*. None of these things were done, but in his anxiety to secure the election he sets all law at defiance; he acts as Chief Commissioner illegally, he lets contracts illegally, he promises money and work in contravention of the act to prevent corrupt practices, and in the face of all this he tells us that the resolution is beneath his contempt, and one of his supporters, the junior member for Victoria city (Mr. T. Davie) says that this resolution will do no good. Why, what are we to understand from this? Can it be that the government, relying upon a mechanical majority, have persuaded their supporters to vote down this resolution before hearing it discussed? Whether that mechanical majority have been so instructed or not, the opposition do not propose to sit silently by and let such outrages pass unnoticed. His honored friend defended his action by saying that he did not go alone—that he took the Road Superintendent with him. One of his colleagues asserts that this Road Superintendent was a most zealous partizan. Now, we can imagine the party traveling at the public expense, talking a little roads and a good deal of politics, discussing where the money would procure the most votes. What a picnic? and what a result? It reflects credit on the voters of New Westminster district—that despite all his eloquence, despite all the influence of his subalterns, despite his multitude of offices, his money and his patronage, the electors of the district returned a majority against the government, thus proving the integrity of the electorate and its suspicions and distrust of the methods pursued. The Provincial Secretary goes away back to past times to attack the character of his colleague, the introducer of this resolution, and tries to make out that his action is actuated by disappointed ambition in his wish to act in some capacity on the Canadian Pacific railway surveys. As well might we go back to the history of the past and say that the action of the provincial secretary in opposing the McCreight administration was spite for disappointed ambition. As well might we say that his actions in those days was because Mr. McCreight refused him an office. In all his parliamentary experience, he (Mr. Semlin) had never listened to so personal, so vindictive a speech, as that delivered by the provincial secretary in his assault upon those colleagues. He could not say that he was surprised, for a little more or less of personal abuse is expected, but when he quoted from a letter he became responsible for the expressions quoted—one of which was "barefaced liars," and he wound up with "Hellish revenge." When listening to those expressions, hissed across the floor of the house with such venom of sound and force of gesticulation, it was felt that at times when the Provincial Secretary gets on his feet to address the House, he mounts to the top of his imagination, drops the reins of his discretion, and gives full flow to the spontaneous malignity of his nature. (Applause.)

Mr. McLeese said every fact had been proved, and he could not understand how the gentleman opposite would oppose the resolution, unless for the purpose of whitewashing the Provincial Secretary, which they could easily do with their mechanical majority. Mr. Robson had referred to the time he was paymaster on the C. P. R, but the less he said about that time the better. He, the speaker, could well remember how the paymaster was influenced by political bias in discharging the duties of his office, especially in purchasing supplies in the interior. On one occasion he gave orders to his purveyors not to purchase any flour from him (McLeese) unless they could get it cheaper, because he was a supporter of the Walkem-Beaven government. It was totally well known that only one party could get a contract from the paymaster, and because of one shady transaction one poor fellow had to leave suddenly for San Francisco, and afterwards died from grief.

Messrs. Martin and Baker spoke in opposition to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Orr closed the debate, reviewing the arguments and replying to the several personal charges. He repelled the insinuations made by the Provincial Secretary, and intimated that it would be better if the unsavory port of Hon. J. Robson were permitted to remain buried in oblivion.

The resolution was then put and lost. Messrs. Beaven, Bole, Orr, McLeese, Semlin, Grant, Stenhouse and Ladner voted for the motion, and all the other members, with the exception of Messrs. Smithe, Prior and Thomson, who were absent, and Mr. Robson, who stood aside, against.

The House then adjourned.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 11th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Reid.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

Mr. Speaker gave his decision on the point reserved yesterday to the effect that there was no authority for the production of the name of the writer of a private letter quoted in the House.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

Mr. Turner, from the select committee to enquire into the conduct of the last Victoria election, said that additional evidence had been secured and the committee had a supplemental report to make. He was informed, however, that having reported already, the committee had been discharged.

Hon. Mr. Beaven held that having been appointed for a special purpose and having handed in its report, its functions ceased. The committee, as constituted, was not an impartial tribunal, and it was futile to expect that a fair report could be expected. The report already presented by the majority was not, he submitted, in accordance with the evidence laid before the committee.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the committee having reported was thereby discharged.

Mr. Dunsmuir moved that the same committee be empowered to take further evidence and report from time to time. The motion was allowed to stand for the usual two days notice.

THE VANCOUVER WAR.

Mr. Orr moved that an order of this House be granted for a return of all correspondence, telegrams and communications, Orders in Council, and reports of the superintendent of police, in any way relating to the appointment of a special police force to preserve the peace within the municipal limits of the City of Vancouver. The mover explained that he had been requested by the corporation of the City of Vancouver to obtain this information. Seconded by Mr. Ladner.

Attorney-General Davie objected to furnishing the information, saying that it would be unadvisable that correspondence in reference to the administration of justice should be made public pending proceedings. It would not be in the public interest that the information should be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Beaven held that the documents already read to the House were public property and should be printed for the information of members. It was no doubt true that there were times when information should be withheld by the government, but he was not aware that this was an occasion of that kind.

Mr. Orr said the impression was that there was something anterior to the report of the chief of police which caused the government to act so hastily in sending constables to Vancouver.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Martin moved, That an order of the House be granted for a return of all correspondence between the Department of Lands and Works and any officer of the government, or any other person, having reference to a piece of land on the north side of Burrard Inlet, and described as lying to the north of lot 204, group 1, New Westminster District.

Mr. Orr asked for explanations.

Mr. Martin said he would not gratify the honorable gentleman.

Motion was adopted without debate.

COUNTY COURT.

Mr. T. Davie introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend the 'County Court Jurisdiction Act, 1885,'" which was read a first time.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt." Read a first time.

ASHCROFT BRIDGE.

Mr. McLeese reminded the government that the return asked for in reference to the Ashcroft bridge had not yet been brought down.

JURORS' BILL.

The act to amend the jurors' act was reported from the committee complete with amendments.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Public School Act. The bill provides new regulations for granting teachers' certificates, making some of them good for life. He explained briefly the provisions of the measure.

Hon. Mr. Beaven, in criticizing the bill, severely commented on the unintelligible explanation given by the Minister of Education, and pointed out that the principle of giving graduates of universities exceptional privileges, whether they did not possibly understand the theory of teaching at all, was a most injurious one. He observed that the hon. Minister of Education had a gentleman (the Supt. of Education) at his elbow to coach him, which was an unusual circumstance; and showed that the Minister did not know much about the bill. During the time an honorable member was addressing the House, however, the Minister of Education should not show him a discourtesy by talking continually to that gentleman. [Hear, hear.]

The House went into committee, Mr. Ladner in the chair.

Sheep for Victoria.

The Mexico, which left San Francisco to-day for this port, has a cargo of sheep on board for Mr. Parker, of Victoria. It is something surprising that British Columbia has to go to San Francisco for its mutton supply.

A $600,000,000 YIELD.

The Great Comstock Lode in Nevada—Prodigious Yield.

Particulars of the Operations Carried on to Secure the Precious Metals.

A correspondent writing from Nevada says he came to that country in 1863 from Nova Scotia, and since then has had considerable experience in mining matters. In 1875, he says, the Chollar and Potosi and Halenorcross and Savage, four companies, combined and sunk what is known as the "combination C. N. and S. shaft," about three thousand feet east of the original shaft. I suppose everyone the world over has heard of that shaft now. It has been sunk to a depth of 3,255 feet. Tunnels have been sent out to the west, through

THE COMSTOCK LODE,

at 2,400, 2,600, 2,800, 3,000, 3,100 and 3,200 levels. Lateral drifts were run north and south on the vein, and cross-cuts from those lateral drifts to a distance of 1,200 feet north and 1,200 feet south of the shaft. The vein or lode is about 70 feet wide at the 3,200 feet level. A large quantity of hot water was encountered in the drift levels, and during the last four years 4,200,000 gallons of water has been daily pumped from the different levels—from the 2,400 feet level to the bottom of the shaft. Two pumping systems were used; the Cornish pump system was used in compartment No. 1 and the hydraulic system in compartment No. 4. The Cornish pump rod was made of timber—Oregon pine—in 100 feet lengths, fifteen inches square. These rods were drawn together at the joints with strapping plates, one inch by ten, and thirty-six feet long. The total length of the rod or pump spear is 3,150 feet, weighing about 2,400 tons, and balanced by balance bobs about 300 feet apart, nine of them altogether. The size of the shaft, outside of timber, is thirty feet long and ten wide. The shaft consists of four compartments—No. 1 compartment six by seven feet in the clear, and the other three five by six feet, all timbered with fourteen by fourteen timbers. These timbers are five feet apart from centre to centre, from the top to the bottom. On the surface the engine room is equipped with

THE LARGEST MACHINERY

on the Pacific coast, if not in the world. The cables for hoisting the rock are six and a half inches wide English steel wire rope. The cables are 3,600 feet in length, 400 feet being kept on the reel for safety. The combination shaft was shut down on the 20th October last, with a view to starting it again at some future time, the company interested in sinking it deeming it advisable to work from their old shafts further to the west for the present. The 'combination' was sunk for the purpose of prospecting the lode at a great depth. The mines all along the Comstock are now engaged in working ores from a depth of 500 to 1,400 feet, the reduced price of milling ore per ton, making mining a profitable avocation. He says that he was foreman of the shaft from the time of its commencement until it was shut down, also put in all the machinery and managed the running of it. I have spent twenty-three years in the Comstock lode, the major portion of that time under ground. As the output of the Comstock may interest many of our readers, Mr. Mattheson gives the following particulars thereof. He says that "I am not much given to talking big, and if I commenced to give you statistics of the ore, etc., that has come out of that lode they would look so fabulous that it would be hard for you to believe them. But all the information you require in that respect can be obtained from Clarence King's geological survey of the Comstock lode, by Geologist Becker. It was on the Comstock that the Mackay, Fair, Flood and O'Brien combination made their

BIG FORTUNES.

Out of the Con. Virginia and Con. California mines along, there was upwards of $150,000,000 taken. It is estimated that the Comstock lode has yielded in gold and silver $450,000,000. He speaks in highest praise of the climate of Nevada, especially so that of Virginia City. Equally fulsome is he in his praise of California. He says the mountains are swarming with Canadians, Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers and Prince Edward Islanders. A large number of these are bachelors—confirmed ones at that. He says girls in the east are afraid to come to Nevada; they think there is too much shooting and roughness out here. This, however, is a great mistake. It is true that in the early days life was pretty wild in the mountains amongst miners, with shooting, gambling and drinking. All that is now changed. Peace and quietness reigns as supreme here as in any part of the Continent. The State is a purely mining one, and its wealth is fabulous. Miners here are awaiting result of developments in British Columbia, which is again beginning to be talked about amongst the boys, many of whom have not forgotten the Fraser river excitement of 1858 and the Cariboo rush of 1861-2. The belief is strong that the Province is rich in quartz ledges and that rich placer fields will yet be discovered.

Cougars.

The *Columbian* says: On Saturday Geo. Calbick was returning to New Westminster from Matsqui, where he had been acting as deputy returning officer at the late election. Some distance above Langley he saw a deer spring on to the road, followed immediately by two large cougars. These savage brutes at once sprang upon their exhausted victim, dragged it to the ground and tore it frightfully. Mr. Calbick fired two shots from a revolver, and the two cougars disappeared in the forest, leaving the mangled body of the dead deer lying on the road.

We Appreciate the Compliment.

"As a practical printer and a journalist for over thirty years, I have to say that I like THE TIMES, as it appears to me to be the best edited newspaper in your Province, for information of affairs at home, foreign and political news. I am now over 70 years of age, verging upon four score, yet so well and distinctly is THE TIMES printed that I can read it with the greatest ease. I have used glasses since I was 25 years of age, and with them I am enabled to read your agate and nonpareil as distinctly as I can the bourgeois for body type used by you. I am a temporary sojourner in this Territory, but expect shortly to get back to the old flag that heaved the bottle and the heroes for a thousand years.

"T. B. W——."

[Clarkdale, W. T., March 2, 1887.]

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, March 11, 1887.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td,

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for ..... 25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for $10 00
" " " six months 5 50
" " " three months 3 00
Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum 10 00
Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:
One year, postage paid $2 00
Six months, " " 1 25
Subscription price strictly in advance.
When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,
THE TIMES P. & P. CO., L'D.
Victoria, B. C.

Advertising Rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Notices inserted amongst City and Province items will be charged 15 cents per line for each insertion for less than one week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 75 cents per line, and for one month $1.25.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office.

A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

THE BALLOT IRREGULARITY.

The majority report of the special committee appointed to investigate the irregularity in the ballot papers used in the provincial election in this city last July, published Wednesday, has opened the eyes of the legislature to the necessity of rigidly following the form prepared by law. The ballot is unquestionably the bulwark of our liberties—political, social and otherwise. Those, then, who designedly or otherwise interfere with it should be severely reprimanded. That which was dropped as an innocent, trifling remark in the Assembly, and taken up by Mr. THEO. DAVIE in a spirit of bravado, is likely to prove a very serious matter ere the last of it is heard. That the prescribed form was not followed in this instance is apparent by comparing the form as laid down in the Consolidated Statutes of 1877, and that produced and laid before the committee. No practical printer will be found to state that he would take it upon himself to depart from the form or copy laid before him. Mr. WOLFENDEN, before the committee, did state that it was his impression that dashes or heavy lines had been used in former ballots, but he did not produce any proof to sustain this assertion. Why was this not done, or insisted upon by the committee? This we regard as the most vital point in the affair. In the election of 1882, Mr. BEAVEN's name headed the list. Was there a heavy line placed at the back of his name on the ballot papers used on that occasion? It will never be known how many votes were lost to Mr. BEAVEN by this irregularity. His opponents were most industrious in their effort to defeat him. Wide publicity was given to the false rumor raised by them that he was disqualified. All these questionable acts tend to give color to the impression now formed that a bold attempt was made to defeat him by the foulest of tactics, that of drawing a line across his name on the ballot paper. Even the returning officer, Mr. COMBE, admitted that he was going to throw one out, as it was "improperly marked," but having his "attention called to the manner in which the mark was caused" he held it to be a good one. The same gentleman, in reply to a question by Mr. BEAVEN, said that the line on the back showed through in some of the ballots. We are confident many were misled by these lines appearing on Mr. BEAVEN's name. Mr. WOLFENDEN is a painstaking, conscientious officer, but he has in this instance yet failed to convince the public of his innocence in the matter, as he had charge of those who prepared the form for the press. The matter still requires further probing. There is much yet to be brought to light in connection with this affair.

TRADE IN BRITAIN.

A short time since we briefly referred to the fact that the report of the Royal Commission on the depression of trade and industry in Great Britain had been issued and a synopsis of its contents cabled to the press of America. It is pleasant to know that notwithstanding all we have heard of the depression prevailing in Britain, the Commissioners' report is by no means a discouraging document. A contemporary, in a position to judge, says the investigation by the Commissioners was most thorough, as well as impartial. They have found out that during the twelve years of depression which has been so generally lamented and which has excited so many fears neither the volume of trade nor the amount of capital invested therein has materially fallen off, though the latter has in many cases depreciated in value. Many will be surprised to learn that during the whole of this period of depression year by year the accumulation of capital has been proceeding at a more rapid rate than the increase of population, and that there are indications which show that the country has been, in spite of every drawback, advancing in material prosperity in other directions. In proof of this the Commissioners refer to the statistics of pauperism, education, crime, savings banks, etc. There has been a falling off in foreign trade, but this has been more apparent than real, for the shrinkage in values show a less amount of money for a given volume of trade. For instance, the aggregate foreign trade for 1883, if valued at the prices of ten years previously, would have amounted to £861,000,000 instead of £667,000,000. There has been no diminution during the period of depression of the aggregate of commodities produced by British capital and labor. There has been one exception to this state of British industries. The agricultural interests of the country have suffered greatly during the hard times. The products of the soil have materially decreased in quantity, and the prices received for them have fallen off greatly. "The steady fall in prices," say the Commissioners, "has of course affected the agriculturist even more seriously than the diminished yield of the soil." Sir JAMES CAIRD estimates the loss of the purchasing power of the classes engaged in or connected with agriculture at £42,800,000 during the year 1885, and the loss in several of the preceding years must no doubt have been equal or even greater than this. This immense loss continuing so long has doubtless had the effect of deepening the depression in Great Britain.

Those who have believed that the rich in Great Britain have been growing richer and the poor poorer in the report will find no evidence to sustain their theory; but on the contrary they will see evidence to prove that the reverse is the case. The rich received smaller profits on the capital, while the wages of the working classes have not decreased, and owing to the extraordinary cheapness of the necessaries and comforts of life they have able to obtain more for their money than at any previous period. On this head the Commissioners say, "There is no feature in the situation which we have been called upon to examine so satisfactory as the immense improvement which has taken place in the condition of the working classes during the last twenty years. At the present moment there is, as we have already pointed out, a good deal of distress owing to the want of regular work, but there can be no question that the workman in this country is, when fully employed, in almost every respect in a better position than his competitors in foreign countries and we think no diminution in our productive capacity has resulted from this improvement in his position." The unprecedented fall in prices has been the most extraordinary phenomenon of the depression. This fall has not been a mere temporary one. Prices have not recovered, nor do they show any sign of recovering. The indications are that prices have gone down to stay down. The principal causes of this shrinkage in values are overproduction and a rise in the price of gold, the standard of value. This latter cause is considered of such importance by the commissioners that it has been made the subject of a special report. The excessive cheapness, of which so many complain, has been in Great Britain by no means an unmixed evil. It has, as has already been stated, enabled the working classes to live more comfortably than they ever did before, and it has been a blessing to that very large class, whose incomes are fixed. The increase of the purchasing power of a sovereign makes the circumstances of the members of this class easier, and adds greatly to their enjoyment of life.

The protective tariffs in force in many countries with which Britain trades, the Commissioners found to be serious obstacles in the way of an expansion of British foreign trade; also that the bounties given by some countries to encourage the growth of certain industries act prejudicially to the welfare of similar industries in Great Britain. The working of the law of limited liability by encouraging a reckless investment of money in business has tended to create over production and thus to aggravate and intensify the depression. Some of the witnesses attributed much of the dulness of trade to the comparatively heavy cost of railway transport in Great Britain and to the inequality of the freight charges. The Commissioners do not consider that the alleged evil has had any great effect in depressing trade. The labor difficulty and the legislation favoring labor combinations were regarded by some witnesses as having an injurious influence on trade; but the Commissioners, in their report, attach very little importance to these representations. The deterioration in the quality of British manufactures, the dishonesty too prevalent with respect to trade marks and the evident slacking of energy and enterprise on the part of British merchants in finding out and in taking advantage of new markets have had, in the opinion of the commissioners, considerable effect in creating and prolonging the depression. The majority of the commissioners do not expect to bring about a revival of trade by legislation. They do not hope even to remove many of the evils complained of by an appeal to parliament. Some of those evils are independent of the control of the British people and the cure of others depends upon the increased and better directed enterprise of the British merchants and the more efficient training of the British workmen.

The minority report of the fair traders differs from the report of the majority in that it recommends the imposition of duties to counteract the effect of foreign bounties, discriminating duties in favor of colonial breadstuffs and other products and a general duty of from 10 to 15 per cent. on foreign manufactures. The tone of the report is far from being discouraging; on the contrary, the investigation of the Commissioners has led them to the conclusion that the general condition of the country affords encouragement for the future.

IS THERE ANY HOPE?

New and Important Opinions of Pulmonary Experts!

Can the Universal Consumption be Successfully Treated?

Dr. Borgeon, a leading French doctor has a new treatment for consumption! He gives an enema of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gases, the latter gas carrying the former into every part of the throat and lungs.

This treatment, too, is directed at effects—the cause remains undisturbed.

What this cause is has been stated by perhaps the highest pulmonary authority in the world, *i. e.*, the Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, in London, England.

This malady every year carries off from one-seventh to one-fifth of the entire population of England!

Dr. Payne, M. D., M. R. C. P., London, is authority for this statement.

The same or a greater proportion of deaths obtains in America.

Dr. Payne also says that one-half the total number of deaths from all *other* causes have seeds of this disease in the system which only require some irritant to develop!

Dr. Hermann Brehmer, an eminent German authority, says that consumption is caused by deficient nutrition of the lungs, by poor blood.

These authorities cannot be disputed. The medical world recognizes them. The uric acid is the irritant in the blood that causes the development of the seeds which Dr. Brehmer says lie doment in the blood.

Every particle of blood which passes through the lungs and heart, also goes through the kidneys, and if they are in the least deranged they cannot rid the blood of its killing poison. The thousand little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys very easily get blocked up and diseased; and when they do, they corrupt instead of purifying the blood. Kidney disease may exist, and yet no pain occur in that organ, because it is deficient in nerves of sensation.

Dip your finger in acid every day and it soon festers and is destroyed. Send acid poisoned blood through the lungs every second, and they soon give way.

The Brompton Hospital investigation showed that 52 per cent. of the victims of consumption were afflicted with deranged kidneys, which permitted the uric acid poison to remain in the blood and irritate the lungs. This uric acid is always fighting every vital organ, and if there be any inherent weakness in the lungs it inevitably causes pneumonia, cough and consumption.

The real cause of pulmonary troubles being so authoritively shown to be faulty even though unsuspected action of the kidneys, explains why, in order to master the dreaded consumption, one must rid the blood of the uric acid irritant which inflams and bures up the lung substance. For this purpose there is nothing equal to that great specific Warner's safe cure. This remedy has now the favor of medical men all over the world purely on its merits. We have no doubt that if the kidneys are kept in natural action, consumption and a great many other diseases, caused by uric acid, will not only be cured but will be prevented.

When the kidney is healthy, no albumen appears in the water, but albumen is found in the water of more than half of those who die of consumption!

This, then, is the condition of things that always precedes consumption: First, weakened kidneys; second, retained uric acid, poisoning the blood; third, the development of disease in the lungs by the irritant acids passing through them. Then there is a little cough in the morning; soon thick, yellow matter is spit up, followed by loss of flesh and strength, with dreadful night sweats; and when the patient goes to his school physician for help, he is put on cod liver oil which his stomach, weakened also by uric acid in the blood, cannot digest. Because there is no pain present in the kidneys, the patient does not think they are affected, but the kidney acid is doing its work every minute, every hour, day and night, and by and by the disease of the lungs has advanced until pus is developed, then come hemorrhages, and at last the glassy stare which denotes that the end is near!

A post-mortem examination of such cases shows that the terrible uric acid has completely destroyed the substance of the lung.

It is impossible to cure lung diseases when the blood is poisoned with uric acid.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

THE OLD RELIABLE
JOHN BULL
BITTERS.
UNEQUALLED.
A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov26 D&W

Kings Head Beer Hall,
JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DOERING AND WHITE.
BEER A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

BROWN'S
Climax Washing Powder.
Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES.
Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
W. JACKSON, Jr. Manufacturer's Agent, cor Broad and Johnson streets. nov6

The Cash Store!

ERSKINE'S
Boot and Shoe Emporium,
Corner Government & Johnson Sts.
BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

THE SUN LIFE
Assurance Company
OF CANADA.
Head Office: 164 St. James Street, Montreal.

Assets $1,400,000
New Business during 1886 ..... $3,527,000

Don't Travel without an ACCIDENT POLICY in the SUN LIFE.

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.
2. It is a strong and prosperous Company, with large and well invested assets.
3. Its rates are low and its profits to Policy-holders large and equitably divided.
4. *The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Policy. There is no "ifs" or "provideds" about it. It is short, clear and straightforward. The only condition is the payment of premiums.*
5. *The SUN has not one contested or disputed Claim on its Books.*

J. E. CRANE, General Agent for British Columbia
Office--Room 8, Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.
jan24 eow 6m

THE GENUINE
BELL ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY
W. BELL & CO.,
GUELPH, ONT.,
Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized
High Class Instrument
manufactured in the country.
The Superiority
OF THE
Bell Organ
has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.
Intending purchasers will do well to call on the
AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,
C. A. LOMBARD
& Co.,
Government Street.
sep11

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

John Weiler,
MANUFACTURER OF
FURNITURE
OF ALL GRADES,
And Importer of
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—AGENT FOR DOMINION
WIRE MATTRESSES,
Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also
IRON BEDSTEADS
Combined with above Mattress.
The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.
jan26

ISLAND RAILWAY
Cordwood AND Timber Yard
RUSSELL'S STATION.
First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.
Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.
ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets
Telephone Call No. 149. jan4

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.
Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to right; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION. dp29 1m

C. CLUSHMAN,
Carriage Painter & Furniture Varnisher.
HAS THE ONLY VARNISH ROOM IN THE city. The best facilities for doing first-class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. CLUSHMAN,
feb24 1m Corner Fort and Blanchard Sts.

VANCOUVER CITY.
100 Choice City Lots
FOR SALE.
IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.
Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.
Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to
SAMUEL GREER,
oct6 tf Vancouver.

FOR SALE,
Craigflower Steam Mills
Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of
OATMEAL
In the Province. Also,
A PEARL BARLEY MILL
Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity.
Apply to
sept21 D. F. ADAMS.

TOWN OF FARWELL.
Lots for Sale.
ALLSOP & MASON.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District, comprising 160 acres of excellent land, about 120 acres on the flats and under cultivation, which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria. aug29 D&W

BUTTER.
200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg
BUTTER,
For sale by
THOS. EARLE.
jan8

IMMENSE SUCCESS
BIG SALES
OF
Dry Goods
AT
Popular Prices
All our Winter Stock of Ladies and Children's Jackets, Dolmans, Wraps, Wool Shawls are still further Reduced in price.
Latest Styles in Fur Capes, Silk Waterproofs, Fur-Lined Circular Dolmans, &c., are all to be sacrificed to
CASH!
Ten Cents on the Dollar is still the big incentive, and we continue to give that discount for ready money.
Children's Handsome Ulsters from 40 cents.
Woolen Stockings from 10 cents per pair.

Come to the
ALBION HOUSE
And Save 25 per cent.
BROWN & WHITE,
Government Street.

Durable,
Original,
Marvelous,
Excellent,
Simple,
Trusty,
Invincible.
Correct.
Satisfactory.
Everlasting,
Willing,
Improved,
Necessary,
Glorious.
Meritorious.
Appropriate,
Cheering,
Helpful,
Illustrious,
Needful,
Enchanting

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt,
FORT STREET
feb 12

Samuel May & Co.,
TORONTO.
Manufacturers of
Billiard & Pool Tables,
With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Ten Pin Alley Balls, Pins, &c.
Always in stock the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

Yorkshire Market,
ESTABLISHED 1858.
W. W. EVANS & CO.,
Yates Street, between Government and Broad.
Beef and Pork Packers, Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov21 1y

Dominion Elections.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, who a wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan18-dw

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan25

Portland Advertisem'ts

Dr. SPINNEY
Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. jun27

OREGON MILLING CO.'S
Royal Flour.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.
Sold by all leading Grocers.
JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884. Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1883, 1885, 1886.
Capitol Mills Flour
FULL ROLLER PROCESS
Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.
ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.
The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it the best he had ever used.
Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.
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Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.
For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.
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The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT.
Sure Cure for Diseases
Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.
Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.
PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.
"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease of the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weaknesses of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.
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Capital	$7,501,000
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Reserve	255,000
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Every description of Fire Insurance offered at Lowest Rates.

WOMAN AND HOME.

WORDS OF CAUTION AS TO THE WAYS OF AILING INFANTS.

Every Woman's Duty—The Children's Toys—Kindness to Shop Girls—Childish Emotions—Carrying the Conversation—Street Car Manners.

After the age of 3 children are able to describe their feelings with tolerable correctness, but before that age must be left to the mothers' intuitive perceptions. These little ones often make mistakes in naming the parts of the body, as they do in the meaning of many words while forming their vocabulary. Thus a little girl I know complained so frequently of "headache" that her mother began to feel seriously alarmed lest her brain was affected in some way; but happening one day, after hearing the plaintive, "Oh, my head aches!" to ask, "Where is your head, Katie?" what was her relief and amusement to see the child place her hand on her abdomen as she answered, "Why, here, mamma."

Most children are subject to attacks of some kind. With one child it is summer complaint, with another it may be catarrh, with another colic, but a little watchfulness will enable a mother to detect symptoms of the attack a day or two before it appears, and dieting, bathing, or a little judiciously administered medicine may prevent, and in time correct, the weakness that renders the child liable to these attacks.

The mother should train her eye to notice changes in color, or slight languor of movement, or unusual brilliancy of the eyes. Train her ear to notice irregularity or shortness of breath, slight rattlings of mucus in the head, throat or chest, and the sounds of different coughs, that she may, as far as possible, apply simple remedies to the right place. Teach her touch to be so delicate as to know by the clasp of the little hand, or the kiss of the warm lips, whether fever lurks in the veins of her darling.

Long before the child shows illness to the common observer, the true mother has detected this or that slight symptom, and, if a physician is called, she is able to greatly assist him to a correct diagnosis. She knows whether the child's skin is usually moist or dry, cool or warm; whether it rolls in its sleep or lies quiet. Ah! how many a mother owes her child's life to her close observation of its habits.—Babyhood.

Every Woman's Duty.

Three women out of five are born and grow to be fairly good looking. One is a beauty, and needs but moderate care of herself to remain so. For the last poor unfortunate there is nothing left but to be as good as her mother bids her.

But is the being born and the growing all there is to it? Is it not the duty of every woman, pretty or ugly, to take every care of the one talent that is hers at least in theory? If a girl's hair does not grow as it should is it not meet and right that she should either take the best care of it herself, or go frequently to some reliable hairdresser? If another's teeth are not as solid and white as they should be, does it follow that she should not go to a dentist at once and persistently, and do her best to keep them intact and in her possession? No more with these two palpable features than with others. Some women have minds; all women have bodies. I believe in every woman keeping that body of hers in just the best possible order as long as her hand retains its cunning, soap holds its virtue and toothbrushes are for sale.

What I do not approve of, an opinion I am sure any woman who thinks will admit is sensible, is "temporary repairs." I do not believe in frizzing hair to make it seem abundant without trying honestly to see if it won't grow thick and handsome. Nor in covering with powder and "harmless rouges" a skin that is already so dirty and clogged up that even healthy young blood cannot make it look fresh and clear. Nor in deluging with belladona eyes that are never rested and never know what it is to shine with supreme health and an early morning glow.

My improvement would be very different from this. They would all be made with an eye to the future; with an eye to twice twenty years; with an eye to that greatest of all feminine achievements—the "growing old gracefully."—New York Graphic.

The Children's Toys.

Mothers too often make the mistake of satiating their children with too great a variety. As soon as a child tires of one toy, for example, there is another substituted, and discontent is the certain result. The mother of four children, of whom the oldest was 8 and the youngest 2, told me that she had never had any trouble in amusing them, because they were taught to play a variety of plays with the least possible number of toys. She feared collision of interests if each child had a special set of toys; and on this account gave each one a doll, with the necessary belongings, and a few other toys—each possessing almost precisely the same things.

The finer toys were understood to be mother's property and were kept in a cupboard apart. These were only lent to the children on special occasions. There was always rejoicing when mamma's toys were brought out, each child vying with the other as to behavior, so that the treasures could be kept as long as possible. Books for painting with colored crayons were an important adjunct, as, when tired of play, the children were always ready to paint. The older children were taught that they must devise some play for the younger ones, and thus a happy time was the rule in the nursery. A store of harmless bonbons was kept in mamma's drawer, and a single one was put into the mouth of each little one after the evening prayer was said. "Sweetness and light" are powerful adjuncts in the nursery ethics.—Chicago News.

Emotions of Very Small Children.

That children have feelings will, of course, not be gainsaid, but to what extent the little ones suffer when punishment is inflicted upon them, or some one dear to them, I am inclined to think very few understand. A case in point occurred in my own household. My little daughter, aged 7 years, had been troubled with a fester upon her finger, which was very painful in its necessary dressing and attention. Her little brother of 3½ years has always shown great sympathy for her. He would entreat me not to hurt Lulu. This was all considered as nothing more than childish sympathy, as after each occurrence he would resume his play; but it would appear that I unwittingly taxed his feelings past endurance.

At the last dressing of the finger he begged me, as usual, not to hurt Lulu, standing by the basin in which I was washing the hand, when suddenly he fell fainting to the floor, and it was two or three minutes before he could be revived. In future he will, of course, be taken out of the room whenever I again am called upon to play the nurse; but think how much he must have suffered. I am convinced that it was mental anguish that caused him to faint, for both previous to and after the faint he played around the room with the other children, and, while he had been suffering from a slight cold, he was in no other way unwell. We have never had to call a doctor to him since his birth, neither has he been similarly affected before.—Babyhood.

Catching Cold.

Catching cold is much more preventable than is generally supposed. A person in good physical condition is not liable to colds, and will not fall victim to them until he is grossly careless. Keep the feet warm and dry, the head cool, the bowels and chest well protected; avoid exposure with an empty stomach; take care not to cool off too rapidly when heated; keep out of draughts; wear flannels; and with the exercise of a little common sense in various emergencies colds will be rare. If colds were a penal offense we should soon find a way to prevent them.—Youth's Companion.

Lady Maude Oglivie.

Lady Maude Oglivie, the bride, is a thorough English woman, who loves horses and dogs and all outdoor exercises. She came to America two years ago, chiefly for the sake of the Hon. Lyulph Ogilvie, to whom it is said she is warmly attached, and also to gratify a certain love of adventure which is inherent in her nature. She arrived in Greeley with her maid unexpectedly to her brother, who told her that she must remain at the hotel in Greeley, as his cabin was entirely too rough for her to live in. Nothing daunted, however, Lady Ogilvie rode out to the ranch one fine morning and surprised her brother at his rather primitive breakfast. Notwithstanding her natural courage, she was somewhat disconcerted at finding everything in such a rude state, and soon retired to a dry goods box outside the door to "think it over" in her own way. She was a little grave that morning, but soon regained her natural spirits and settled down to life on the ranch like the brave woman that she is. After a little time the Hon. Lyulph Ogilvie built a new house, and things went more pleasantly. Lady Maude saw to everything in the household personally, and has often been seen wiping an old china teacup and engaging animatedly in a discussion on English politics at the same time, by which it will be seen that she is at once learned and domestic.—Denver Tribune.

The Country's Salvation.

But it is well for the country that the women of the land are still capable of being shocked by the breaches of trust recorded so frequently, and it will be well for the future of the country and for the men of coming generations if the wives and mothers will take even a firmer stand on the side of morality and virtue, and especially if they will instil into the minds of their sons that there are things more to be desired in this world than riches; that to do right, to act from principle, is better than to be successful.

"Religion is one thing; business another," is the privately avowed doctrine of a leading light in the religious and business movements of another city, and he only expresses what, in one shape or another, is the commonly accepted theory and practice of the day. Here is a great work for women—to lead their boys backward to the parting of the ways where we began to despise the old-fashioned virtues, and to set high value on the still older vices of greed and selfishness. If mothers will teach their sons that the brutes are not smarter than man, and the strongest brute is not to be the most honored, they will counteract the evil influences of men who stand on pyramids of wrecked enterprises and the bodies of weaker brethren, and they may save the race and their country.—Philadelphia Press.

Kindness Toward Shop Girls.

There is a shop in this town that I'd like to advertise, but as that can't be done directly in this column I'll just tell you something of its workings and let you find it out, if you can, for yourself. My attachment to it comes from what I know of the methods of the management toward their employes. They engaged their saleswomen at the usual rates, but with the voluntary promise that if the business went well salaries should be raised, and they have been. Moreover, one woman who was engaged at $9 a week, from the first found $10 put into her envelope each week, because the head of the firm "didn't see how she could make herself and her child comfortable on less." A young girl was taken in to learn the saleswoman's business the other day at rates as high as some shops pay their regular employes.

And this week all the women in the place have received presents of three complete suits of woolen underclothing of excellent quality. All this I have learned through employes, not employer, and I think a business run in that sort of way deserves patronage; moreover, on a strict political economy basis it is a good place to go, because the girls are so much more civil and agreeable than they are under the usual grinding, cruel management where they are not allowed to sit down and are kept at the point of starvation.—Cor. New York Graphic.

To Secure a Snug Fit.

Take your corset with you, by all means, to the dressmaker's. It helps her to fit you well. Let her make the dress just a little snug, and then when you take the corset off (unless you have previously laced it so tight that you have reduced your size by several inches) your dress will be found to fit perfectly. A dress that is hard to button over corsets meets with ease when they are off, but even your dressmaker won't believe this till she sees it done. She has been too much accustomed to lace figures tightly. Then have bones put into every one of the seams of the dress waist; it keeps the dress smooth. And, above all, see that they come to a proper height by the bust, neither too high nor too low. In this way you avoid that sloppy look so justly criticised by everyone.

If people would do this no one would know whether corsets were worn or not. I know women who for years have worn none, and who, though well on into middle life, have as firm busts and as symmetrical figures as any young girls. For the flabbiness of figures is generally a result of flabby muscles, and muscles that are kept inert, propped up and protected by artificial means, are bound to become so.—Rachel Hamilton in New York Star.

Carrying the Conversation.

To men who know the girls they would be a revelation. Men's girls—those who among the sterner sex have the reputation for superlative brightness—are rarely entertaining among women. I have seen a girl who is renowned as a wit sit through a lunch party without making half a dozen remarks, and looking bored to death. Some of them say they don't understand how to entertain a girl, others make no secret of the fact that they have no intention of wasting their sweetness on the desert air. One other hand girls who, on the approach of a man, grow heavy as the air before a thunderstorm, perform prodigies of wit when left alone with their own sex. Such a girl is the rock upon which women addicted to the lunch-giving habit build their hopes. She is all things to all women. She wades in and rescues sinking conversations, she quenches smoldering fights, she spurs on an incipient friendship, she tracks the coy joke to its lair and drags it to the light, she can even smile at jests which take their rise from the decline and fall of her own flirtations. Under her fostering hands and those of the hostess and the "funny girls," conversation waxes fast and furious. It is great fun to listen to scraps of it when the party is at full blast.—The Argonaut.

The Sweet Potato Pie.

Another thing which is made to perfection in the south is the sweet potato pie. After soup one perhaps may sigh, and before dessert one might groan, but never before the prospect of sweet potato pie. Carefully prepare one pound each of sweet potatoes, boiled and mashed, eggs and white sugar, sufficient sweet cream or milk to make a thin batter of the consistency of pound cake; flavor with nutmeg and cinnamon; extract of lemon or pineapple may be added to the ingredients. To make, beat the eggs separately, as for pound cake. Puff paste made with a pound and a quarter of sifted flour rubbed by hand with half a pound of fresh butter; mix with half a pint of water; knead well and set it aside for a quarter of an hour, or while the potatoes are being prepared; then roll out very thin, spread the paste after rolling with butter, sprinkle flour over it, double in folds and roll again; repeat this three or four times and let it set an hour in a cold place. This paste, made with salt butter, with the addition of three eggs beaten together, makes a delicious nest for meat, game or other savory pies.—New York Evening Post.

Get some fat enough to do, do let way is to go on do it. Dar's no better time to kill fat than when she's fat.—Detroit Free Press.

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 56 Cooke District, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 100 chains to S. E. corner of Section 52, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.
Victoria, B. C. 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situate at Elk Bay, Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at M. King's N. W. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 60 chains to point of commencement.

JAS. KING.
Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan26 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land situated on Bowen Island, commencing at the northeast corner of J. Ker's claim; thence east fourteen chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence west fourteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains to point of commencement.

HERBERT A. HARRISON.
Feb. 25th, 1887. feb25 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated in the Osoyoos Division, Yale District, described as follows: Commencing at southwest corner of my purchase Block No. 2; thence east 57 chains; thence south 80 chains to Thomas Ellis's purchase; thence west 25 chains to Okanagan Lake, following lake to point of starting. Also commencing at the northwest corner of Lot 155, Group 1; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement. Also commencing at southeast corner of Lot 157; thence north 80 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chain; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement

ALFRED H. WADE.
February 25, 1887. feb25 law 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres or lands, situate at Wellbore Channel, near Thurlow and Hardwicke Islands, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing from post near beach, about half mile north of Darcy Point. Thence running north eighty [80] chains. Thence east eighty [80] chains. Thence south eighty [80] chains. Thence west eighty [80] chains to place of commencement.

T. D. JONES.
Nanaimo, Feb. 12, 1887. Feb15-law-1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows: Commencing at a stake five miles north of Daisy Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

J. KING.
Victoria, B. C. Jany 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows: Commencing at Wm. Lewis' S. E. corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

WM. LEWIS.
Victoria, B. C. 22 Jany 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at G. McAllister's N. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

L. CASEY.
Victoria, B. C. Jany 22nd 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at A. MacPherson's S. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. KING.
Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan. 1887. jn26-1w-w2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46 Sooke District; thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 50, 51, and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.
Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence, due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke River, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.
Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at a stake one mile north of Daisy Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

G. L. HILL.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 22, 1887. jan26 law2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase (125) one hundred and thirty five acres, more or less, of pasture land at the Hot Springs, Kootenay District:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of land purchased by John T. Galbraith on Hot Spring Creek; thence west (50) fifty chains, more or less, to bank of Columbia River; thence southerly, following the bank of said river, to north west corner of land applied for to purchase by Geo. Geary; thence east (40) forty chains, more or less, along the northern boundary of said land; thence north (30) thirty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

jan 7-law 2mo K. R S. CLARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows: Commencing at a stake three miles north of Daisy Lake, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

S. CLIFFE.
Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. jn26-law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Otter Cove, Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at a stake on Otter Cove; thence west 80 chains; thence south 81 chains; thence east 100 chains to coast line; thence north along coast line to point of commencement.

A. R. JOHNSTON.
Nanaimo B. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan26 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at the N. W. corner of G. L. Hill's claim; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEO. McALLISTER.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1887. jan26 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 1280 acres of land at Menzies Bay Sayward District described as follows:

The north east corner post is situated on the north bank of small river running into Menzies Bay, distance about two miles miles south west from aforesaid Menzies Bay; thence running south 80 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

JAS. KING.
P. PRIEST R. C.
Nanaimo, B. C., Jan.24, 1887. jan 26-law2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at J. King's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

ROBT. GRAHAM.
Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. jn26-law-2m

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have applied to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to cut and carry away timber, from the following sections of land situated on Salmon River, S½ S. E. ¼ section 5 section eight North East ¼ section of section Five, Township three containing 200 acres more or less.

dec 22-3mo T. D. JONES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, as follows: Commencing at S. Cliffe's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JAS. GRAHAM.
Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. jn26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows:

Commencing at James Graham' north east corner stake, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

A. MACPHERSON.
Victoria, B. C, Jany 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase two hundred acres of land, more or less, situated on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake at the northeast corner of M. C. Ireland's claim, about four miles N. W. of Seymour Rapids; thence running sixty chains west; thence forty chains north; thence 50 chains to beach; thence southwards, following meanderings of shore, to point of commencement. MORRIS MOSS.
January 17, 1887. jan17 law 2m

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PAWNBROKER.

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Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—**Johnson Street between Broad and Government.** s24

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.
C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.
Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Helman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. janel

CORBETT & MACLEAY,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon. janel D&W

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 60, 62 and 64 North Front street, Portland, Oregon. jan9

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

J. C. DEVLIN,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, DeCosmos' block, Government street. Dealer in Eastern Cheese, Butter, Ham, Bacon, Lard, Flour and Oatmeal. Island and Mainland produce handled on Commission. Liberal advances made. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. sep30

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 30.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. febl8

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin: J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | ☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear: F. W. HALL, M. D., C. M.
OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. B. ROBELEE,
CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,
Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

ARCHITECT

E. H. FISHER,
ARCHITECT,
Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box ——

JOHN TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.
Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
MERCHANTS.
H. C. BEETON & CO.
36 FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,
GROCER,
Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Teas a delicacy in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Ltd.)
HOME INDUSTRY.
Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.
ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 128.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,
TRUCK AND DRAYMAN.
Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons', Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A PAYING BUSINESS
In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished. Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july16

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street, over Bissell's grocery store. m.s15

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,
Langley street, Victoria, B. C. { D. M. EBERTS, W. J. TAYLOR.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established 1797. Amount insured, $370,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent,
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan31y

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province. P. O. 683 YATES STREET. febtmly

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,
AND IN EVERY RESPECT,
THE BEST ROUTE,
TO
Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains
FROM
VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

☞ NO CHANGE OF CARS. ☜

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

☞ When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

C. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.
D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 5

Taking effect February 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO
Port Moody and Vancouver.
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.
Moodyville and Hastings.
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.
Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA
For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,
Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 7 o'clock.
Plumper Pass
Tuesday, at 7 o'clock.
Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria.
Monday at one p.m.; Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.
Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass,
Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for
AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE
THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer
ALAMADA,
April 8 ..... at 2 p. m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails, FOR HONOLULU,
The magnificent steamer "Australia," March 29.
☞ For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St.
JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
nov26

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,
City of New York ..... March 24

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 15th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents. San Francisco.
mar4

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Walla at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:00 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office. (Government street.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL,
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Notices.

Municipal Notice.

Hackmen, Expressmen and Draymen are hereby notified to obtain their Licences at the City Hall forthwith, or they will be proceeded against under the Bylaw.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.
CITY HALL, 5th February, 1887. } jan5

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the matter of the estate of Henrietta P. Morgan, late of the city of Victoria, widow, deceased, and in an action "Clark v. Adams," the creditors of the said Henrietta P. Morgan, who died on the 30th day of July, 1886, are on or before the 15th day of March, 1887, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. James Charles Prevost, Registrar of the Supreme Court, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at his Chambers, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1887.

J. P. WALLS,
Langley street, Victoria,
feb16 1m Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Boucherat vs. Mutrhead and Carter.

BY ORDER of the Hon. Henry Pering Pellew Crease, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the personal estate, effects and credits of Mutrhead & Carter. All persons owing any money, or having any securities of or belonging to, or in which the said firm, or either of the members thereof, may have any interest whatever, are forthwith required to pay over or account for the same to

JOHN LANGLEY,
Dated Victoria, Feb. 25, 1887. Deputy Sheriff. je25

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a part

Hudson's Bay Company.

The following Goods on Sale at the Lowest Market Rates:

Ale and Stout,	Flour,	Mustard,
Apples,	Geneva,	Oysters,
Arrowroot,	Gin	Pickles,
Bacon,	Hams,	Porter,
Beans,	Honey,	Port Wine,
Bitters,	Isinglass,	Raisins,
Brandy,	Jams and	Jellies, Rum,
Capers,	Ketchup,	Sauce,
Champagne,	Lard,	Sherry,
Claret,	Lobsters,	Sugar,
Currants,	Maccaroni,	Tea,
Currie Powder,	Marmalade,	Whisky,

A Supply of the Celebrated DUKE S CAMEO CIGARETTES Just received.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, March 11, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—The only case at the police court to-day was one against Mary Barns, drunk; fined $10 or one month at hard labor.

—DECKER, FISCHER and HEINTZMAN PIANOS for sale at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s Music Store. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD's, Douglas St.

—Mr. Donald Chisholm, M. P., had a majority of 205 over his opponent, Mr. J. T. Trapp.

—Excavating and the laying of a stone crossing on Government street, between Kurtz's and Heathorn's building, was commenced to-day.

—Cheaper than remnants is what the ladies say when they see those MELTON CLOTHS at 20 cents per yard at the ARGYLE HOUSE. *

—Go to the ALBION MARBLE WORKS for monuments and grave stones at reasonable prices, Gordon street, in rear of Windsor Hotel. J. FISHER, proprietor. *

—Up to the hour of going to press the telegraph wires were down between this city and Nanaimo. We are, therefore, without our afternoon dispatches.

—WORKINGMEN—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk, ERSKINE cheap boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts. *

—The W. C. T. U. will hold an anti-mum social in Temperance Hall, on Monday evening next. Refreshments will be served; admission 25 cents. *

—James Bay bridge was the scene of much, although dangerous, fun to-day, the high wind and pedestrians not harmonizing with each other.

—The Queen City Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Geo. Sharp, performed excellent musical selections last evening at the Victoria, for which they received due reward.

—Onderdonk, the builder of the B. C. section of the C. P. R., is now negotiating with the city of Galveston, Texas, for the improvement of that harbor at a cost of $300,000.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The steamship Geo. W. Elder on her last trip up had amongst her cargo 1137 cases of tinplate in transit to Alaska for the coming canning season, and 280 centals of beans for St. Paul, Minn., via the C. P. R.

—M. W. Waitt & Co. have the largest and best assorted stock of musical instruments and merchandise ever imported into the city. Pianos and organs of the best makes always on hand. The latest sheet music and music books kept and constantly arriving. Call and examine. H. KERR, Manager. *

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—In the 5-acre lot of Mr. Jo Heywood's opposite his residence, Fort street, is a splendid covey of nine pheasants. They have made their home there and are quite welcome to it; but what that gentleman objects to is the desire of some parties to trap the birds, a rude trap having been found on the grounds. As it is contrary to law to take these birds during the close season a strict watch will be kept on them and any offender will be summarily dealt with. Now look out!

—Temperance Hall, at Esquimalt, was formally opened last night by a social and dance. The hall is spacious, but was literally jammed with spectators, nearly all of whom were from this city. A choice programme of songs, recitations, etc., was rendered, after which dancing was indulged in and kept up till an early hour this morning. Refreshments, under the superintendence of Mr. Richard Keeler, were liberally supplied and partaken of during the evening. Excellent music was furnished by Prof. D.S. Baernstein.

—The Victoria contained a fair sized audience last night to witness the military drama of "Lucille," given for the benefit of the crew of the wrecked bark T. R. Foster. The acting was admirable, Miss Maggie Tierney as the heroine winning golden opinions. Miss Grace McNiffe was also fully equal to the requirements of her part. Messrs. T. Aylward, W. H. Whitaker and C. McNiffe ably sustained the leading male *roles*; the latter sang a topical song, "1909," which was repeatedly encored. Mr. W. Phillips sang two excellent baritone solos. The performance on the whole was considered excellent for amateurs and was highly appreciated.

PERSONALS.

Mr. F. G. Simpson, of the Ogilvie Milling Company, Winnipeg, is in the city, having come from the mainland last night. Mr. Simpson was one of the passengers on the last west bound train which passed through Rogers' Pass previous to the snow avalanches and land slides, which have blocked the road and traffic for over two weeks.

The Princess Louise brought the following passengers from Burrard Inlet last night. Mrs Langridge, A J Talmie, A Anderson, G Atchison, T Harrobin, F G Simpson, S J Pitts, Jno Patterson, W Harkins, Constable Campbell, 13 Provincial Constables, T C Atkinson.

The Concordia.

Four new artists are here this week, viz: Ida Campbell and Jessie Cogill, serio-comic stars, and Beattie and Bentley, truly wonderful contortionists, who are received with great applause. Billy Gilbert and Minnie Granger are still here to please all.

OUR NATURAL HIGHWAY.

A Bad State of Affairs in Rogers' Pass--Unexpected Trouble.

THE TIMES learns that the blockade trouble on the line of the C. P. R is in the Selkirks and Rogers' Pass, seven miles of which is reported to be the scene of unexpected difficulties. The average snow fall in the mountains is from six to eight feet. The snow sheds have withstood the repeated avalanches that have passed over them very satisfactorily. At points where no snow sheds were provided snow and slight land slides have taken place. In Rogers' Pass proper, the avalanches came from both directions. In several places from the opposite mountain sides whole acres of snow, heavy with rain, and the effects of the chinooks that have been blowing for some days came down the mountain side tearing everything in its way, filling up the valley, piling many feet of solid snow, ice and debris on the track to the depth of from six to ten feet. Construction trains, employing large groups of men, have to be used in clearing the track and carrying away the snow, &c. A west bound train recently was so hotly pressed by these avalanches that a run was made to a stone and rock tunnel. The roaring of these avalanches in their downward destructive course is something appalling—resembling Heaven's artillery. The weak spots will receive attention during the summer, so as to prevent a recurrence of similar trouble in the future. A large number of west bound passengers are being maintained at the company's expense at Calgary, Banff and other points east of the break, whilst an equally anxious crowd are at Kamloops, New Westminster and Vancouver. The action of the company in thus paying for the board and keep of the beleaguered passengers is favorably commented upon. It is feared the line will not be cleared for a day or two yet. Nothing definite is known as to the disposal of the mails accumulating here for the east, and at eastern points for this city. The winter, so far, has been one of the severest on record. Railroading has been rendered specially precarious everywhere from British Columbia to Southern California on the Pacific coast, to Halifax and Texas on the Atlantic seaboard. The oldest inhabitant in many parts of the east has no recollection of such a severe winter.

Branching Out.

Mr. G. H. Burns, Manager of the Bank of British North America in this city, who returned from the east after an absence of several months, in the early part of the week, extended his holiday visit as far as New York, and other American cities. He spent some time in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and several other Canadian cities and towns. He reports business generally in the east as fairly satisfactory. Many were met with making anxious inquiries about British Columbia, this and other cities and our resources generally. A considerable tourists travel will set in next summer via the Canadian Pacific toward Victoria and the coast. The bank of British North America has opened an office in Winnipeg, and it is the intention to establish agencies at the Western points, as well as one at Vancouver. Its principal branches in eastern Canada are in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Brantford. It has always pursued a very conservative policy and has consequently escaped being involved in any serious failures within the last ten years, making it one of the soundest financial institutions in the country.

Vancouver and the Specials.

A correspondent writing from Vancouver avers that the superintendent of the provincial police is to a great extent responsible for the recent troubles at Vancouver. He reached this city the day prior to the uprising at the head of 25 Chinese, and gave the citizens, as it were a fighting challenge. On his reappearance again he was hissed and hooted by an aggrieved and outraged people. Had it not been that he was accompanied by Stipendiary-Magistrate Vowell, who is a favorite at Vancouver, it is believed there would have been serious trouble. The city, our correspondent says, has now a sworn in official force of one hundred men. It need not surprise your readers, he adds, if they hear of the arrest of Supt. Roycraft and his officials as trespassers. Vancouver will fight to the bitter end any claim made upon her for the maintenance of the Victoria specials.

Reducing the Force.

Sergt. Campbell and thirteen specials returned from Vancouver last night and will be paid off. The "army of occupation" is thus reduced to twenty men, and the citizens of Vancouver hope that the last man will be withdrawn in a few days more. The specials have been well treated by the people, notwithstanding the fact that their presence is considered most objectionable and quite unnecessary. The Provincial Secretary, who more than any other member of the House is responsible for the arbitrary act, has not a friend left in the city.

Gazette Announcements.

Following are the announcements in the *B. C. Gazette* for the present week:

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Alex E. B. Davie, Q. C., Attorney-General, to be Acting President of the Executive Council during the illness of the Hon. W. Smithe.

Geo. H. Manuel, Esq., of Donald, to be a Coroner for the Electoral district of Kootenay.

William Teague, Esq., of Yale, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Electoral District of Yale.

Election Protested.

It is stated that Mr. Trapp has entered a protest against the return of Mr. D. Chisholm on the ground that the time allowed by the returning officer was less that required by the act and because of other irregularities.

Have You

Seen the 60c Books in the B. C. Stationery Co.'s window? If not, go and see them. Well bound in cloth, Standard Works for 60c.

Another Car Load

Of Wrapping Paper just received by the B. C. Stationery Co. Cheaper than ever. We give better value at a less price than any other house in the Province.

J. B. FERGUSON, General Manager.

CITY TREE PLANTING.

A Move Worthy of Emulation by the City of Victoria.

Tree Planting in California—How the City Can be Beautified.

In a recent issue of the Livermore, Cal., *Herald* we find it stated that for some time back the ladies of the town have had in mind a project which at first view might seem almost Utopian and scarcely feasible, but will upon careful study be seen to be perfectly within the range of accomplishment. This project is no less than completing a continuous line of shade trees on either side of every street in the settled portions of that town. That city has already many thousands of trees, but every few lots there is a break in the line, which sadly interferes with the effect. It is, therefore, to remedy this deficiency that they propose to act. The plan is this. By purchasing many thousands of trees, they can procure a rate far below the retail price while in a large planting the cost is much less than in a small. The ladies have made a list of all property-owners of the settled portions of the town who have not now trees in front of their places. They will prepare a scale of cost prices for several varieties of trees, as they get them from the nurseries, and give a choice. By availing themselves of this opportunity, the owner will save from one-third to one-half the regular cost. The ladies will employ a practical man to superintend the work, which will be done in the best possible manner. Such as prefer doing the work themselves will be furnished the trees. Those unable to pay in full, will be allowed to contribute as much as they feel able toward the cost, while, where the owners are too poor, or refuse to pay for the work, the trees will be planted and the cost of same defrayed by contribution.

THE CARE OF THE TREES

is solved by the charter of the town, which gives the trustees power to plant and care for shade trees on the public streets, and assess cost of same upon the owners of property. But it is not probable that appeal to this method will be necessary. The question of damage from stock may be urged, but it is certain that a universal planting of trees will create such a general feeling as will lead to the strict enforcement of our present pound ordinance, which fully covers the point. In short, the project is a magnificent one, and there is no valid obstacle in the way of carrying it out. The outlay for each property-owner will be trifling. And imagine the result. Picture Livermore in five years. Consider the fact that it will be the only town on this coast where every street is lined with trees; imagine the advertisement this will be abroad, and its effect as a living testimonial to the enterprise of our people.

THE TIMES has repeatedly directed attention to the necessity of planting shade and ornamental trees on our streets.

THE CITY COUNCIL

voted a sum of money towards a fund for that purpose, but so far as any other action is concerned the matter rests there. In a few weeks the tree planting season will be upon us. Will another year be allowed to lapse without doing anything unitedly? Why not the City Council declare a civic arbor day as is done elsewhere in Canada and in the States? The trees to be planted should be selected by a committee and set out under proper regulations as to uniformity in line, as well as kind and quality. In this way the streets would be beautified in a few years to such an extent as few can realize. The most popular shade tree in the east is the soft maple, then the horse chestnut, cork and slippery elms, basswood, mountain ash, sycamore and other varieties that have been tested and found to be desirable and tending to beautify the city's streets and its general appearance. Let our city fathers take the initiative in the matter, and citizens will speedily follow them.

Dirt Does Not Pay.

A few days ago the young but prosperous city of San Diego, in Southern California, by a vote of the people, decided to issue bonds to the amount of $400,000 for the construction of a sewer system. San Diego enjoys a fame for the salubrity of its climate. It is a growing city and has a strong belief in its own future. The Silurian is not held in esteem there. Her people, besides having a rational regard for their own health, understand the value of good sewerage as an attraction to outsiders. They know that as a business proposition, dirt does not pay. The penurious theory of municipal government finds no favor in San Diego, or anywhere else amongst energetic people imbued with the spirit of progress.

Who'll Beat It.

Yesterday one of the geese imported from England by the late Mr. H. S. Jones, druggist, and sold to Mrs. Houghton, Kingston street, James Bay, laid a monster egg. Its weight is 14½ ounces, and measures 14 and 10¾ inches respectively. This monster species of the egg crop is now the property of Mr. Jamieson, who has charge of the sidewalk repairing. We will be glad to hear from any one who can beat this *egg*. Who will it be?

The Idaho

On her northward trip, arrived in Esquimalt harbor at noon to-day. Capt. Carroll reports having encountered heavy weather on the trip from the mouth of the Columbia to the Royal roads. The Idaho will continue on her journey this evening or to-morrow morning. She has quite a large list of passengers on board, many of whom are miners and explorers bound for Wrangle, Sitka and other far-off points.

The Mails.

There is no truth in the report that Eastern Canada mails have been dispatched from the Victoria office, via the sound route, nor has it been ascertained definitely that mails from the east are to arrive to-day or to-morrow by the southern route. When the mail does arrive it will likely be a large one, as there is now due eleven days mail from the east as well as fourteen days from Winnipeg and northwest points.

The Situation Unchanged.

Up to the hour of going to press nothing official or authentic had been heard by the C. P. R. officials in this city from the mountains. The Company offered to bring the blockaded passengers to this city from New Westminster, but the offer was not accepted; the passengers stating that they would risk getting through as quick by that route as by any other.

Mayor Fell.

We are pleased to learn that His Worship, Mayor Fell, is to-day much better than yesterday. He is up and around his room, but did not deem it prudent to venture out. In a day or two he will be fully himself again much to the joy and satisfaction of his numerous friends and admirers in the city.

The Sound Steamer.

Up to the hour of going to press there was no sign of the North Pacific. Capt. Dan Morrison and other seafaring men are of the opinion that she would not venture to cross the straits to-day.

Closing Out Sale

THE STOCK OF THE

QUEEN BOOT & SHOE STORE

Will be Sold for the next Four Weeks

AT A HEAVY REDUCTION,

TO CLOSE OUT THE SAME.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

fe'19 1m

A $16,000,000 DEAL.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Telegraph and Express Lines.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A gentleman who claimed to have seen the original contract for the sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is authority for the following: The plan for the consolidation of the various railroad interests grew out of the reports of Jay Gould to induce Garrett to pool the business of the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph company with that of the W. U. Garrett absolutely refused to become a party to such an arrangement and declared he would always keep his business under his own control. Also that the telegraph and railroad interests were identical and they should continue so as long as he controlled them, but he intimated that he was inclined to free himself from his business cares by the absolute sale of a controlling interest in the B. & O. railway, which would carry with it the control of the telegraph and express company. With this hint as a basis, the negotiations returned to New York and formed a syndicate composed as follows: Calvin Brice, Alfred Sully, Austin Corbin, J G Moore, Gen Sam Thomas, H C Fraenstock, Winslow, Lanier & Co., and J P Pace. A contract was then framed in which Garrett agreed to transfer to the syndicate a controlling interest in the B. & O. railway, within 30 days, for $16,000,000, a forfeiture being deposited by Garrett. The contract was shown to Gould on Saturday. It is understood that the telegraph business is to go to the W. U Company and the express business to the Adams Express Company.

Political and Otherwise.

Mr. Gladstone has informed his followers that he will lead the opposition to the coercion bill in parliament in person.

The British Liberals will continue their efforts against the bill until Easter, maintaining, in the meantime, an active agitation throughout the country.

The Duke of Westminster and Duke of Argyle have withdrawn from the honorary council of the American exhibition.

In a debate in the House of Commons to-night on Egyptian credits Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, confirmed a report that the government had decided to cease granting subventions for the Egyptian army and the defense of Suakim.

The Egyptian Crisis.

CAIRO, March 9.—Abdel Kadir Pasha, Minister of the Interior, has resigned on account of scandals in connection with the real estate speculation. Mustapha Alhmi Pasha, Minister of Finance, will succeed Abdel Kadir Pasha and Mahomed Pasha will become Minister of Finance.

Considering Proposals.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The executive committee of the Richmond Terminal Company will consider two proposals relating to the purchase of B. & O. stock, under option given them. One of the directors said, to-day, that the proposition will most likely be adopted.

Sentenced.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Louis Biere, who attempted to kill the Surveyor of the Port, H. S. Beattie, in the custom house last October, was sentenced to-day by Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court to five years' confinement in the State prison at Sing Sing.

AN ABSURD BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Would you kindly inform me if this is the nineteenth century, or have I, like Rip Van Winkle, gone to sleep and been transported back and awoke to the seventeenth century? Why I ask this question is that yesterday I read of a bill introduced into the Local House for the prevention of trespass in pursuit of game. This act, if I am rightly informed, was introduced for the purpose of preventing the killing of sheep by dogs; at least that is what the introducer, Mr. Anderson, said it was for. Now, Mr. Editor, I cannot find the first thing in the bill to prevent this great evil. The mover claimed that but for the dog the local farmers could supply the market with mutton. I will not dispute his assertion, as he ought to know, being a farmer; but I do think that if this gentleman has been influenced by a clique to introduce the bill they ought to feel ashamed of themselves for the manner in which they have misled him. He certainly could not have looked over the bill or he would have seen the word "gun" had been substituted for "dog." A person can take as many curs as he likes to roam over the country with, only he must leave his gun at home. An act of something the same nature as the one proposed disgraced the English Statutes prior to Oliver Cromwell's time; but it was soon done away with. I must say that I am both surprised and grieved to think that a body of intelligent men should try and again re-enact Statutes which belong to a by-gone age. If this body really wish to prevent the indiscriminate killing of sheep and game, I would suggest that a gun license be enacted and the city authorities requested to enforce the dog act and get rid of the curs that roam the streets. I think that this would meet with the approval of all true sportsmen. By this means a revenue could be raised sufficient to enable the government to supply two or more special officers, whose duty would be to enforce the gun and game act. But should the act, as introduced by Mr. Anderson pass, I would beg to suggest to the government that it be added to the emigration circulars which are being sent over the world, as I think it would have a tendency to bring (?) a large number of tourists and sportsmen to fill our hotels and spend their money in our midst.

ONE WHO CARRIES A GUN.

Injured by a Tree.

A man named F. G. Lowrie, who had been seriously injured by a falling tree, was brought to the city this morning and placed in the Royal Hospital, by a farmer named Field. Lowrie was out hunting at the time and was partaking of lunch when the tree, which was on fire fell upon him. He is very seriously hurt, but it is hoped he will survive. The good Tamaritan who brought him to the city is entitled to all praise, as the journey was a slow and tedious one, and occupied the whole night.

A CARD.

The Honorable T. B. Humphreys to the 388 Electors who Voted for Him.

GENTLEMEN,—My first and best thanks are due to you who stood true and voted for me at the recent election. I say this without prejudice, or remote unfriendliness to those who could not vote for me, as well as to those who, by pressure, were induced or forced, to vote against me.

In the midst of an exciting political race many things are said which, upon reflection, one would rather have left unsaid.

The victory, however, of my opponents is not one of unmixed glory. In saying this I have no desire to couple the respectable men who voted against me, with the cowardly and libelous malignity with which the *Colonist* newspaper assailed my private character.

Dirt throwing in politics is a very reprehensible game to play, and a sorry piece of business at best. I have instructed counsel to proceed against the proprietors of the *Colonist* newspaper for libel; and it now remains to be seen whether the law and the courts of the province are sufficiently powerful to redress private wrongs, and protect citizens from the assaults which are periodically showered upon our heads to shock and scandalize the community.

Thanking you, one and all, for the handsome vote you gave me, and hoping we may meet again in "Philippi"

I am, with sincere respect, yours,

T. B. HUMPHREYS.

Victoria, March 10, 1887. *

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager,
STANSTEAD, P. Q.
Jan 12 D&W

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

Victoria Transfer Co.

(LIMITED.)

REDUCTION

OF

Hack Rates.

The following exceptionally low HACK and LIVERY RATES will apply until further notice:

From the Stand to any point within the city limits, one person	25
Driving by the hour, each hour	$1·00
Dinner Parties and Theatres, to and from	1 00
To Trains and Steamers, each person	50
Balls and Parties, each Carriage	2 00
To and from Church, each Carriage	1 00

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Hacks furnished any hour of Day or Night.

Regular customers having monthly accounts of over $15 will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. on above rates.

Having a large number of Carriages, the Company are always in a position to fill an order.

nov17

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. MALLANDAINE.
H. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar11

QUEEN CITY

Orchestra AND Brass Band

VICTORIA, B. C.

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC FURNISHED for Operas, Theatres, Balls, Parties and Picnics. On and after this date I am sole Manager. Orders can be left at F. Campbell's corner, or P. O. Box 168.

mar9 1m F. H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Musical.

D. S. BAERNSTEIN,

INSTRUCTOR OF THE

Violin & Mandolin.

Terms Moderate. Address P. O. Box 319.
mar 8-mo

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE RATES

We are now prepared to supply the public with any of the following articles at Wholesale Prices:

Boots & Shoes,	*Crockery,*	*Cutlery,*	*Preserving Jars,*
Dry Goods,	*Glassware,*	*Agate Ware,*	*Nickle & Plated*
Clothing,	*Garden Tools,*	*Tin Ware,*	*Ware,*
Toys,	*Fancy Goods,*	*Wooden Ware,*	*Mirrors.*

CHAS. RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE IRON CHURCH.

☞ All Goods cased and put on board trains or steamers free of charge. feb28 12m

REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

Have Removed to the premises lately occupied by the Queen's Hotel, YATES STREET, where they hope to see all their old friends and Customers.

A New Stock of Imported Woollens

Just opened. An Inspection of our Stock is solicited.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. Terms Cash.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

feb11

Great Annual Discount Sale

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

COMMENCES THIS DAY AT THE

City Boot & Shoe Store

AND WILL LAST FOR FORTY DAYS.

☞ Now is your time. $29,000 worth in Stock, the whole to be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order.

P. LEACH,
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

A 'BUS

Will run between the ends of

James Bay Bridge,

Making the circuit of the bridge continuously

From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day

During construction.

FARE:

Four Tickets for 10 Cents,

to be had of the Drivers.

Victoria, February 24th, 1887. feb 24

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

March 12, - G. W. Elder.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 5 p. m. on Friday, 11th March.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria. mar2

Flour, Butter, Cheese.

The undersigned have on sale:

Ogilvie's Patent & Strong Bakers' Flour.
Saanich Extra Family Flour.
Saanich Bran.
Eastern Butter and Cheese, and all kinds of Produce.

AGENTS for the Oxford Soap Works.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
YATES STREET.
mar9 1m

WARNING!

Occupants of houses should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering

Browne's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips

for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude

COLD DRAFTS,

Saving half your fuel; and DUST in Summer, saving your Carpets, Curtains and Furniture. RATTLING SASHES stopped. Windows can be reset or lowered as most fit Weatherstrips. Have stood the test of 15 YEARS on Most Private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities. Used on all DELA SLUG ROOM and SILKEPING CARS in the United States and Europe and Warranted Good For Five Years.

For sale by JOHN P ELFORD, P.O. Box 38, Victoria, B. C. JOHN TEAGUE Architect, Gordon street, agent with S. C. BURRIS, Architect, where samples may be seen.

FOR SALE.

The Victoria House, Dry Goods Business,

ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS, AND NOW DOING a profitable trade.

The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock for Sale en bloc.

The brick Store, 32x70, with fixtures complete, can be leased for a term of years, also the brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad Street.

WILLIAM DENNY,
Government St., Victoria, B. C.

The business will be carried on as usual, selling the very best value for cash. jan 10

"ALMOST"

Given Away for 12 Months. and Premium Thrown in.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION of 100,000 copies a month of the LADIES DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the publishers have decided to give a useful premium in addition to a years subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN PAGE MAGAZINE to any one sending 25c. before the 31st January. This Magazine is devoted to the interest of the Ladies; it is full of Instructions and general information combining selections from all the leading Magazines and Journals of Home and abroad with originals subject pertaining to Domestic affairs and the advancement and welfare of the Ladies throughout America. It is the Cheapest and Best publication of the kind in Canada. No Home should be without it, as every Miss, Maid and Mother will be delighted with its contents. Great inducements offered to those getting up Clubs. Men, Women, Boys, and Girls write for full particulars. From one to five dollars a day can be added to regular income by getting subscribers for this indispensible Magazine. Every family will want it and will thank you as soon as they see the first issue, which will be distributed at the end of January. Send 25c at once and secure the premium and start with our first issue. Remember 25c. per annum is the regular subscription. The above offer holds good until the 31st January only.

Address ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager, STANSTEAD, P. Q. Stamps taken.
dec 30 D and W

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

☞ UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET,
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P. O. Box 653.

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

SALMON, SALMON

FINE RED SALMON,

IN KITS, 60 lbs to the kit, no heads, $1 per kit. Whole barrels Salmon, 200 lbs, to barrel, $7.50 per bbl. Salmon Bellies, in kits, 10 lbs. to the kit, $4.25 per kit. Small Oolachans, a bit per pound.

feb17 1m GEO. VIENNA.

TO LET.

'The Fashion'

Livery and Sale Stables,

FORT STREET

To let. Apply at Market Exchange Saloon, next door. jan19

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TEARMS $7.50 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Hand Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

HAND BROS. Victoria, B. C.
feb19 D&W 1f

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL 9—No. 36
WHOLE Number 140

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Passenger trains are expected to be running into Vancouver in less than three weeks.

—Vancouver city council has appointed ten special policemen, and hopes that the specials will be withdrawn.

—Read the advertisement of the marvelous library on the last page of this paper.

—Vancouver will vote on the 29th inst. on a loan by-law for $150,000 for local improvements.

—For cheap books at low prices read Messrs. H. L. Galline & Co.'s advertisement on the last page of this paper.

—The Winnipeg *Sun* says that immigrants for British Columbia are passing through the city daily.

—The Vancouver *News* states that $51,000 worth of buildings are to be erected in that city by the railway company.

—A man named William H. Becker is reported to have skedaddled from Nanaimo, leaving behind him a number of creditors, including a fraternal society.

—Messrs. A. R. Johnston & Co., of Nanaimo, have disposed of their branch business at Chemainus to Messrs. Croft & Angus of the Chemainus Saw Mill.

—One who says he knows is authority for the statement that not less than $5000 changed hands on the result of the election.

—Snow fell to the depth of about six inches at New Westminster on Friday. It rained nearly all night. How we do pity those poor people.

—A suit for damages, wherein the plaintiff is a man who fell and received injuries during the building of a temple of amusement in this city, is spoken of. The defendants are a company. The damages have not yet been stated.

—Victoria traders visiting Vancouver to sell goods have never been called upon to pay the transient trader's license fee. Mr. Picken writes to the *News* calling attention to the injustice to local merchants and suggesting the enforcement of the by-law.

—Vancouver is bristling with poets (?) and the burden of their effusions are the special constables and the government. "Befogged minds," dedicated to the James Bay quartette, is the latest effusion, and appears in the *News* of yesterday.

—The Canadian Pacific railroad office in this city has on hand several prepaid orders for transportation of emigrants from Kansas City, Mo., and from Wisconsin points. The travelers will start for Tacoma by the latter part of this week. So says the Tacoma *News*. We would have been better pleased if the emigrants were for this sparsely settled province instead of being brought for Uncle Sam's domains.

—Both the New Westminster *Columbian* and the Victoria TIMES take their defeat in the last elections with good grace. We cannot help but admire the pluck of both journals in expressing boldly their convictions, but are sorry that they were not in accord with public sentiment.—*Vancouver News.* The journals referred to will not quarrel with the above remarks, although they would rather express their sorrow that public sentiment was not in accord with the views they championed. The majority is not always right.

The Premier's Health.

With extreme regret THE TIMES learns that the health of the Hon. William Smithe is such as to cause uneasiness amongst his many friends. It is the intention of the hon. gentleman to proceed to Southern California by Saturday's steamer, provided his medical adviser considers the condition of his health is such as to warrant his undertaking the voyage, necessarily attended with more or less fatigue. We are but expressing the wishes of every individual in the province that the proposed trip may prove a beneficial one to Mr. Smithe, and that his health in a short time will be fully restored, and that he may be spared for many days to take part in the public affairs of his adopted country.

Want of Confidence.

Mr. James Orr, M. P. P., will to-morrow move a vote of want of confidence in the Provincial Secretary. The motion recites the circumstances attending the recent election in New Westminster district, where Hon. J. Robson went around with the money bag in one hand and card labeled "vote for Robson" in the other. No more venal act of bribery and intimidation was ever practiced on a free people, and certainly no other minister in Canada, from the high priest of corruption down to Charley Rykert, was ever guilty of such infamy. The *Colonist*, however, will defend, and its editor will vote to whitewash the Provincial Secretary.

Kootenay and Athabasca.

The Kootenay and Athabasca Railway Co., for the incorporation of which there is a bill at present before the Legislature, will run from some point at or near Revelstoke, on the C. P. R., to the head of Kootenay Lake, following the valleys of Illecillewaet river, Trout Lake and Lardeaux creek. The incorporators are McLeod Stewart, James Isbester and Alex. McLean, Ottawa; C. W. Moberly, Victoria, and Duncan McArthur, Winnipeg. The capital stock is $1,000,000. A right of way, two hundred feet in width, will be asked from the Province.

"What Will they Say in England?"

The *Colonist* parades the stereotype form of "accept congratulations" from the Premier and a number of others, to Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare on their re-election. But "what will they say in England" when it becomes known that the once great, super-loyal Conservative party were so sorely pressed for possession of the Treasury benches that a rebel whose hands are scarcely dry of the human gore of hundreds of innocent victims, had to be pressed into the service to advocate their cause.

The Alaska Route.

The steamer Olympian is being overhauled and will be put on the Alaska route along with the Idaho and Ancon, making her first trip in April. A large tourist travel is expected, and this arrangement is for the purpose of meeting it. The Olympian will make the round trip in eleven or twelve days, and will only carry passengers, mails and light freight.

Obituary.

Mr. H. C. Wilson, tinsmith, died this morning at 7 o'clock, after an illness of several weeks. Deceased was a native of Gosport, Hampshire, England, but came to this Province many years ago. He was only thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and child to lament his untimely death.

Mock Parliament Election.

A large audience was in attendance last evening, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, to witness the election of members to the new House. The meeting commenced at 7:30, with Mr. Noah Shakespeare in the chair. The chairman called upon the first candidate to address the electors, and they continued to place their former actions in the best light possible, and to lend their respective parties till time was called. The speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Jas. Hastie, leader of the opposition, and member elect for Victoria city. Mr. Noah Shakespeare, member elect for Nanaimo, came out on the government ticket, but to the surprise of all, suddenly flopped over to the opposition, charging the government with having brought the country to the verge of ruin, and accused the premier of being incompetent. The hon. gentleman concluded by asking all friends of good government to vote for the opposition. On a vote being taken, the opposition were declared in the majority by 19 to 9. The following is the result: Comox, R P McLennan, 55; Cassiar, J M Duval, 44; New Westminster,——55; Vancouver, J N Muir, 43; Kootenay, J B Ferguson, 57; Esquimalt, James Hutcheson, 42; A B Erskine, 46; Lillooet, W M Brown, 40; B Williams, 57; Nanaimo, N Shakespeare, 57, W F Patten, 44; Cowichan, R A Anderson, 48, A Grant, 52; Cariboo, John Jessop, 48, D Ballantyne, 52, E Rendell, 44; Yale, T G Raymor, 43, R C Fawcett, 45; Albert Clyde, 48; Victoria City, R T Williams, 39, Jas Hastie, 59, C Spencer, 56, J S Shopland, 49.

The Postal Telegraph Line.

The Postal Telegraph service of Messrs. Mackay, Bennett and others, in connection with the Canadian Pacific line and that of the Baltimore and Ohio is now complet from ocean to ocean in America and in Europe. Between Portland and all points east the service has been in force for some time. To San Francisco regular business is not yet solicited. By the 15th inst., it is expected the company will be in a position to transact business from that city. THE TIMES learns that the New Westminister office is likely to become one the most important in the west outside of Chicago. The staff will embrace a force of 12 or 15 men well up in their work, rapid transmitters and receivers. The office will be open night and day without interruption. The day and night forces will be put on in different relays. To Portland and San Francisco there are two direct wires; a single one to Seattle; one duplex instrument to Winnipeg, as well as a single line; one direct wire to Kamloops and one also to Victoria. The instruments and all apparatus used are of the latest and most approved style. The whole service is British possessions west of Donald is under the management of Supt. James Wilson, whose headquarters will be New Westminster, as in the past. There will be a keen tussle for business between the W. U. line and the postal service. Rates already, to competing points, are greatly reduced—a matter of advantage to the public requiring to use the wires.

The Island Railway.

The recent severe rains have affected the Island railway road bed in many parts, but not to any serious extent. The sudden rushing of small cataracts down the mountain sides has had the effect of injuring culverts and trestle work. The south bound train from Nanaimo on Tuesday was unable to reach its destination in consequence of a portion of the trestle work spanning the ravine near Goldstream having been displaced. The section men observed the damage in time to signal the train ere it reached the scene of danger. A hand car was dispatched to the city for relief, and at about 10 o'clock a train was run out from the city, on board of which were Supt. Hunter, Mr. Prior and other, who took the precaution to provide provisions and refreshments for the lady passengers and children on board. A transfer of passengers, baggage, mail and express matter was made from the Nanaimo train. This done the train backed to Russell's station, which was reached at 11 o'clock, some seven hours behind time. There was only a couple of carriages awaiting the arrival of the train. Many of the passengers had to foot it into the city amidst a drenching shower of rain. Yesterday and to-day the movements of the trains are on schedule time.

Vancouver County Court.

On Tuesday in the County Court at Vancouver, before Mr. Justice McCreight, the case of John M. Spinks vs. the C. P. Navigation Co., was deposed of. This was an action heard some six months ago and judgment reserved. It was a claim by the plaintiff for the sum of $450, damage sustained to goods while in transit from Victoria to Vancouver. His Lordship delivered judgment for the defendants with costs, but gave the plaintiff the right to appeal to the Supreme Court in order to decide the question whether the defendant company, as common carriers, had the right to contract themselves out of their liability for damage to goods when they made an agreement to ship the same.

Missing Men Found.

Mr. J. Clayton, who came down last night on the Maude, reports that the missings explorers, C. C. Ralston, "Navy Jack" and another, who have been given up for lost, have arrived at Bella Coola, Bentinck Arm, one hundred and fifty miles north of their supposed objective point. After reaching Bella Coola, which occupied two months, they started up the river on snow shoes, the snow being six feet deep, presumably on a prospecting tour.

The Vancouver "Occupation."

Mr. James Orr, M. P. P., has given notice of a bill to repeal the "act for the preservation of the peace in Vancouver." It is to be hoped it will pass. The total expense of the "expedition" for the first week amounts to $1,225. The city will resist payment of the expenses.

Timber Leases.

The timber leases at present in force in the province cover 90,767 acres of land, for which the sum of $6,876 52 is received as rental. Thirteen licenses under the provisions of the timber act, 1884, and 19 general licenses without restriction as to location or area, are also in force.

From Port Simpson.

The steamer Maude, Capt. Meyer, arrived from Port Simpson last night. Messrs. E. Dempster, Aberdeen; C. Clifford, J. Lewis and J. Shields, Fort Simpson; J. Clayton, Bella Bella, were among the passengers.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvellous. See advertisement.

THE GREAT BEECHER.

Preparations for the Funeral Which Takes Place To-day.

The Bereaved Family—Resolutions of Condolence Passed.

THE BEECHER FAMILY.

NEW YORK, March 8.—In the sitting room in the back of the house, where the great preacher spent many of the hours of his life, Major Pond this evening was busy engaged in answering many telegrams that were received by Mrs. Beecher. A large number of people called at the house during the evening and left their cards with kind words of condolence. A crowd of people still hovered around the house and gazed in silence at the windows of the room where lay the body of Beecher.

THE PALL BEARERS

have not yet been selected and will not be made public until the funeral. Members of the family were gathered in the front parlor to-night and received their friends until 4 o'clock, when the house was closed for the night. Mrs. Beecher braced up wonderfully under her heavy affliction. She is calm and composed.

A MASS MEMORIAL MEETING.

in honor of the late Senator John Allan, was held in Brooklyn to-day at the Academy of Music, which was crowded with people. Ex-Mayor Low presided and delivered a brief address. Mr. Beecher was to have participated.

SYMPATHETIC RESOLUTIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—The Assembly to-day appointed a committee to attend the funeral of Beecher, and as a mark of respect, adjourned till to-morrow. In the Senate grief was pronounced. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and an adjournment taken.

BEECHER'S FUNERAL.

The following details of the arrangements made for the funeral were given to the press to-night: The services from the beginning will be under the direction of the Rev. H. Hall, of Holy Trinity Church, who will officiate at the house, where the first services take place on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock. At 10:30 the remains will be escorted to the church by the Thirteenth Regiment, of which Beecher was chaplain, and Company C will act as a guard of honor, until the remains are finally transferred to Greenwood cemetery, where they will be placed in the receiving vault to await their final disposition, which will be decided upon later. It has not yet been decided whether the remains will be removed Friday night or Saturday morning. The funeral services are to take place at 11:30 Thursday morning at the church. There will be pall-bearers; but there will be no black drapery in the church nor in the house; nor will the family wear mourning. Many times Beecher has said in his sermons, "strew flowers on my grave, but let no heathenish practice prevail of draping in black as a token of sorrow when a man has passed through death to eternal life."

The Sunday school children of the Home Bethel and the Mayflower schools, all connected with Plymouth Church, will attend in a body in the church at 9 o'clock Friday afternoon. The body will lay in state at the church. The leading clergymen from all parts of the country will be present. It is the wish of the committee to have the remains lie in the church until the citizens of Brooklyn shall have viewed them.

The Logan Memorial committee, in a letter of sympathy, expressed their desire to assist in the ceremonies, and have suggested the holding of service at the Academy of Music while the services are in progress at Plymount Church. It was decided to adopt the suggestion.

At the meeting of the board of officers of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, of which Beecher was chaplain, it was determined to offer a military escort at Beecher's funeral. The aldermen of Brooklyn had a special meeting to-night and passed resolutions providing for the draping of the city buildings and closing of public offices on the day of the funeral.

The municipal council of the Irish National League met to-night and unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of regret at Beecher's death.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

NEW YORK, March 10.—When the private services commenced two wreaths of roses, lillies of the valley and smilax were received by Mrs. Col. Beecher. The coffin rested in the centre of the front parlor and was surrounded with banks of fragrant flowers; sweet perfume pervaded the air, and on all sides could be seen floral emblems from friends and admirers of the dead divine. The remains were dressed in a suit of black broad cloth; the features were natural and there was a smile on the face. The long grey air was brushed back over the ears, the same as he wore if when alive. Promptly at 10:30 Rev. Chas. H. Hall, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, entered the house, and soon after entered the front parlor and commenced to read the burial service from the ritual of the Episcopal Church. While the services were in progress in the house Company G, of the 13th Regiment, was drawn up in front of the house. Only members of the family and a few friends were present during the services at the house. None of the family were dressed in black. Mrs. Beecher sat near the remains during the reading of the services and by her side were her sons and daughters and members of their families. She bore up wonderfully well during the ceremony. A few minutes before the remains were carried out of the house to the hearse the sun burst out bright and clear.

NOTHING BUT A PREACHER.

The *Daily News*, commenting upon the death of Beecher, says: He leaves no system, either of theology or of church government. His influence, except as a personal recollection, ends with his life. He was for an American a great expositor of his time. He was a great preacher, and nothing but a preacher.

The *Standard* says: Beecher was one of the comparatively few Americans enjoying a world-wide reputation. Having a peculiar exceptional gift for the ministry his capacity for work was amazing.

Holer, the famous sculptor, is dead at Stutgart.

The *Telegraph* says: No preacher, no platform orator in America put more intensity of heart into his discourses than the man whose clarion voice rang every Sunday in Plymouth Church. With all his faults—and they were many—it's doubtful if America will ever produce another Beecher.

PRISON WARDENS.

Large Gathering in Detroit—Criminals Look Out—Tracing Adopted.

DETROIT, March 8.—Prison wardens from all parts of the country met at the Russell House in this city to-day, to form an association for the better management, and for tracing of criminals. The name of the new organization is the Wardens Association for the registration of criminals. Its object, as stated in articles of association, is to secure registrating in a central office of the criminal record of prisoners so far as same may be known to the members of this association, and the mutual interchange between prisons of such information, with the view of distinguishing between habitual and occasional offenders, and as an aid to reformatory work in prisons. The officers were elected as follows: President, Capt Jos Nicholson, Detroit; Vice-Presidents, F. D. Dodge, of Concord, N. H.; James Massie, Toronto; Warren Smith, Lansing, Mich; E. C. Watkins, Ionia, Mich.; Secretary, R. W. McClaughrey, Joliet, Ill.; Treasurer, E. G. Coffin, Columbus, O. Illinois state prison, at Joliet, was decided on as the central office for the first year. Each prison warden belonging to the association is required by law to report each month a list of all the prisoners received during the month who are known, or believe to belong to the criminal class. The secretary will then duplicate such reports and send them to members of the association. The committee also reported in detail a complete system of providing for the restoration and tracing of habitual criminals. The meeting adjourned to meet at Toronto in September 10th, 1887.

Socialism in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 8.—There was a remarkable scene this afternoon at the bier of the dead wife of anarchist Neebe. While the room was filled with sympathisers of both sex, a little woman bent over the coffin and burst into loud lamentations. With clasped hands and streaming eyes she shouted: "They murdered her! She was murdered by those hangmen. Grinnell and Garey were her executioners! She in her coffin and her husband in jail, both are victims of capitalistic blood-hounds." The people present became highly wrought up and during the remainder of the day in the death chamber there was no cessation of curses against "those hangmen." Before evening a copy of the *Fidelbetter Zeitung* arrived containing an article declaring that Mrs. Neebe had died from broken heart, scared by the conviction of her husband. The article concluded as follows: "She and other friends of O Neebe are the victims of capitalists, and conspirators known as citizens association and of their tools—Grinnell and Gary. They, in conjunction with an odious, lying press, serving enemies of people, have murdered a brave woman and made children, not of age, orphans. They will reap the curse of present and the contempt of the coming generations. The sidewalk in front of Neebe's house was crowded with an excited crowd. A committee has been formed to make arrangements for the funeral and they decided to postpone it, if possible until Sunday, and make it the occasion of a socialistic demonstration.

Pigeon Shooting Match.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A special to the *Record* from Riverton, N. J., says: A shooting match took place here to-day between crack amateur teams of County Westminster, the Kennel Club of Long Island and Riverton Gun Club of Philadelphia. The day was excellent for shooting. The match was between a team of 5 men; 40 live pigeons per man at 30 yards rise, 50 yards boundary; using No. 12 gauge guns. The stake was for $2,000. Club subscribed for by members of team. There was also very heavy betting, and probably not less that $10,000 changed hands on the result. The New York team killing 175 birds against 173 for Philadelphia. This is the second time the Philadelphia team was ever beaten.

They Hold the Fort.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 8.—Wm. Watson and Arthur Green, desperate Welch mountain thieves, confined in the Lancaster County prison, became rebellious this morning and threatened to brain any person who entered their cell, with big oak sticks which they broke from the looms. The keeper thrust a pistol into the cell to intimidate them, when they knocked the weapon from his hand and secured it. They have since held possession of the cells, threatening to shoot at sight any person who comes near, and all attempts so far to dislodge them have failed. An effort will now be made to starve them out.

A Railroad in Trouble.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—A decree which provides for the final disposition of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway was entered in the State Circuit Court to-day. Mr. Sherman, counsel for the Central Trust Co., New York, drafted the decree and it was approved by all interested. When the subject was called up in the Circuit Court to-day all the parties to the great suit were represented. The decree approved by the Court provides for the sale of the road at a price not less than $18,000,000. Then the various claims will be paid.

Pendleton to Return.

NEW YORK, March 8.—George H. Pendleton, Minister to Berlin, will start on his return to his post to-morrow. He will sail on the steamer Alert.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The yacht Coronet was given a trial sail to-day, and as a result of it her commander has notified the owner of the yacht Dauntless that some alterations in the sailing gear of the Coronet are necessary, and postponing the start for the ocean race until Saturday next.

The Manly Art.

BOSTON, March 8.—Kilrain and Lanner fought to-night just outside the city; the latter being knocked out in the eleventh round. Time, 43 minutes. The fight was seen by about twenty persons. Lanner was knocked down in the third round and received terrible blows over left eye which was closed in the last round.

The Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—President Garrett has maintained the strictest reticence regarding the rumored sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. There are many who fear there is a conviction here that if the road shall pass into other hands the express and telegraph systems will go with it.

Fatal Explosion.

DETROIT, March 8.—A *Free Press* special from Ithaca, Mich., says: The boiler in W. F. Thomson's tube factory exploded this afternoon with terrific force; four men were killed and five seriously injured.

Railway Regulations in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 8.—In the Senate to-day the House bill to prevent the pooling by railroads and providing for the punishment of railway officials violating this law by a fine of from $5,000 to $20,000 and imprisonment for from six months to two years, was passed without debate. The bill requiring all railway companies operating lines in Texas to give thirty days' notice of reduction, was also passed.

READY, AYE READY!

The Canadian Fleet of Cruisers Expect a Lively Time.

Canada not to Enforce the Retaliatory Measures—A Hoax.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The *Times'* Ottawa special says: Captain Scott of the R N., and Commodore of the Canadian fleet of fishing cruisers, has arrived here to confer with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries regarding active service for the coming season. He says the fleet will be increased and each vessel will be equipped to meet any emergency. It had been stated that American fishing vessels will come into Canadian waters armed to resist seizure by cruisers. We would be prepared for all eventualities. He expects to have a lively season of it, and even if the regulations are as rigidly enforced this year as last year, he does not expect any falling off in the fleet of American vessels.

A GROSS IMPOSITION.

The same special telegraphs the *Times* that the Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, to-day stated with reference to the alleged interview that had been published in the United States and English press in which he is represented as saying that the Dominion government has under consideration a retaliatory bill, methods of which were known and which they proposed laying before Parliament, heavily increasing and in many instances making prohibitory duty on American products coming into Canada, that no such intent is in view to take place and it is a fraud and gross imposition on the newspapers that published it. He stated the fraud had its origin in the same quarter as the bogus draft of the reciprocal treaty between Canada and the United States, which was telegraphed all over the Continent from here last fall.

TIMBER LANDS.

A Committee of the House Recommends a Heavy Advance.

The select committee of the House appointed to enquire into and report upon the timber lands, for the purpose of helping the government in its proposed legislation, on Wednesday made the following important and suggestive report. If the recommendations are carried out they will make the fortunes of numerous speculators:

Your committee, appointed by the House for the purpose of obtaining information with respect to the timber lands of the province, respectfully recommend as follows:

(1.) The price of all timber land shall be $15 per acre, payable within 170 days from date of application, and due precautions should be taken to frame forms of affidavits and applications, setting out that in all cases of application to purchase land at $2.50 per acre, such land is not timber land within the meaning of the act, the act itself containing a definition of what shall be deemed timber land, such affidavit and application, if untrue, to cause forfeiture of land and any money paid in respect thereof.

(2.) All timber cut for milling purposes on any pre-emption taken up after the passing of the act shall pay 20 cents per thousand feet and 15 cents per stump, stumpage, and no timber for sale shall be removed off such pre-emption claim, without permission from some proper officer. On presenting a permit at the saw mills, mill company to retain charges on behalf of the government.

(3.) The rent in all cases for timber purposes to be 25 cents per acre.

(4.) Restrictions to be introduced where a saw mill is not erected in connection with a leased timber claim within one year to forfeit such claim.

(5.) Wild land tax to be raised to 25c. per acre on land suitable for agricultural purposes, and if same be not paid within ten months from date when same becomes due and payable, let such land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be sold by public auction, conveyance to purchaser to be indefeasible after the expiration of one year from date of such sale by public auction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
W. NORMAN BOLE, Chairman.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

Meeting in Mr. Gordon's Interest at the Royal Oak.

A meeting of the electors in the neighborhood of the Royal Oak hotel was addressed last evening by Mr. D. W. Gordon, the late representative and who is again nominated for the representation of the district in the Commons. There were present at least sixty gentlemen, the large majority of whom were electors. Mr. Wilkinson occupied the chair.

Mr. Gordon, on arising to address the meeting was cordially received. He at great length reviewed the leading questions of the day affecting the Dominion, as well as matters of vital interest to our own province. He briefly alluded to the factious opposition given him. He claimed that he had redeemed every pledge made by him when last seeking their suffrages. In future, as in the past, he would advocate most zealously the interests of the settlers in the district as well as its various requirements—marine or agriculture. He felt that his election was sure but in order to make it doubtly so he urged his friends and supporters to rally to the polls in his favor. The address of Mr. Gordon was well received by the audience, as Mr. Gordon was frequently cheered to the echo. Mr. Carey from Victoria, attempted to interrupt Mr. Gordon; but on being informed that Mr. Carey when a candidate for the district only secured some 30 votes he quietly subsided and nothing further was heard of him during the evening.

Mr. Banster addressed the meeting in Mr. Plante's interest, but not with acceptance, for he was frequently interrupted by questions being asked him. At last a gentleman arose and asked the speaker if he was a voter in the district and receiving a reply in the negative, that he was not, the audience became restive and Mr. Banster had to retire.

The usual vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and others, and with three cheers for the Queen, and three and a "tiger" for Gordon the meeting broke up.

DISMISSAL SENSATION

A Draughtsman in the Chatham Naval Yard is Publicly Dismissed.

Believed to Have Given Important Naval Secrets to the United States.

The Dismissal Sensation.

LONDON, March 9.—Commander Chadwick, U. S., a naval attache in London, had an interview this morning with Vice-Admiral Wm. Graham, Comptroller of the Navy, at the Admiralty office, in relation to the statements that Draughtman Ferry, who has been dismissed from the Chatham navy yard had revealed secrets and navy designs to the American legation. The Comptroller said these were merely newspaper assertions, and that as for the stories connecting anybody in the legation with the dock yards treachery, they were entirely false.

SWIFT CENSURE.

The *Telegraph*, commenting on the discharge of draughsman Terry from the Chatham navy yard, says if the charge that the Terry revelations went indirectly to the American legation be true, and it can be proven that the government at Washington surreptitiously tried to bribe British officers to turn traitors, a violent wave of indignation will go over the country. The people of England and the United States are on friendly terms, and there is every desire on our part to maintain these relations. British dock yard officials are willing to show foreigners details of England's naval resources, but the nation desires that all this will be open and above board. Treacherous trafficing in state secrets, when discovered will be visited with swift censure and punishment.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Daily News* commenting on the statement that the Admiralty sent a complete design of the ironclad Agamemnon to Washington at request of the American Government says it is pleasant to be on good terms with Americans, but perhaps on the whole it would be as well if the Admiralty would keep designs to themselves. As regards the Terry affair, the *News* says the matter ought to be thoroughly sifted and prosecuted. We cannot doubt the American government would be able to clear itself of all complication.

Torturing Prisoners.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* accuses the Bulgarian dictators, as it calls the regents, of torturing prisoners who took part in the recent revolution, and committing atrocious cruelties under the name of summary executions. "Their revolting brutality," the *Journal* declares, will enlighten public opinion as to the real worth of these pretended defenders of their country. We hope, says the *Journal*, these excesses may insure conviction. There is a time for the termination of the martyrdom of the unfortunate nation which Russia's devotion called into existence, and which is too quiet a European nation to permit to be surrendered to anarchy. The limit of patience has already been transgressed.

London Gossip.

LONDON, March 8.—A draughtsman named Terry, employed at the Chatham dockyard has been publicly dismissed for selling information.

The army estimates which have just been finished amount to £18,393,000, being an increase of £160,700.

John Morley has written a letter in which he expresses his entire sympathy with the spirit and object of the proposed Imperial institute.

The Holy See.

ROME, March 9.—Cardinal Gibbons shows a marked tendency toward chosing Santa Maria in Trastevere as his titular church. It is the oldest and the most interesting of the Roman basilicas. The Cardinal will take possession probably on the 20th instant.

The Pope is writing an encyclical on Socialism. He will treat concisely of all social problems, distinguishing the good and the lawful from the dangerous and the unchristian comissionations.

Execution of Rebels.

RUSTCHUCK, March 8.—The execution of the rebels took place at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The condemned stood beside their open graves. Three soldiers detailed for the execution were instructed to fire two shots each from revolvers, so that each of the rebels received six bullets. The public were excluded, only soldiers and officials witnessing the execution. Friends of the dead have since been allowed to minister to the bodies and bury them.

Peace to be Maintained.

VIENNA, March 8.—No protest has yet been made by Russia concerning the execution in Bulgaria of the officers provided with Russian passports. In official circles here it is believed that Russia will not depart from the policy of inaction which she has hitherto pursued.

Emperor Francis Joseph, in conversing with members of the Hungarian Diet to-day, said he had every confidence that peace would be maintained.

Germany's Budget Bill.

BERLIN, March 9.—In the Reichstag to-day the Budget bill passed its first reading after a debate lasting half an hour. Some of the clauses of the bill were referred to a committee. Herr Jacobi, Secretary of State for the Imperial treasury, announced that the government was not yet in a position to state its proposals for an increase in the revenue of the empire.

The Silistria Revolt.

BUCHAREST, March 9.—It is stated that Handeroff and Gruenoff should have led the revolt of the troops at Silistria, but fearing to cross the Danube, owing to flowing ice, sent a fisherman ahead with enclosed instructions for the commander of the garrison. The fisherman either by accident or by design took the papers to the prefect of the town instead of to the commander. The latter hearing the authorities had wind of the plot started the revolt prematurely and thus probably prevented its successful accomplishment.

De Lesseps in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 9.—De Lesseps has arrived here. He was met by Herbette, French Ambassador, and conducted to the French Embassy. It is stated that part of De Lesseps' mission here is to endeavor to secure Germany's assistance in neutralizing the canal.

A Swell Affair.

LONDON, March 10.—Ex-Senator Dorsey gave a dinner at the Langham Hotel this evening to a number of friends. Con- and General Walker and Emmott, Bigelow, Harrison, Horton, Hatch, Sturgis, Reynolds, Sartoris, and wives were among the guests.

Cardinal Gibbons Speaks.

ROME, March 10.—In an interview Cardinal Gibbons said his and Straniero's reports, although published through a wonderful stroke of newspaper enterprise, were in the first instance confidential. The Cardinal said: "I am, and ever shall be, an enemy of the plutocracy of soulless corporations and men. The Catholic Church will take the side of the weaker against the stronger in this instance. There is no question of secret societies. Powderly and many other of the chiefs are good Catholics. Above all I wish it known that there is no essential divergence between myself and the Archbishop of Quebec on the subject."

DeLesseps and the Kaiser.

BERLIN, March 10.—Count DeLesseps was the guest of the Emperor William at supper yesterday evening and sat at the table reserved for the Emperor and Empress, both of whom conversed freely with him during the repast, and bestowed upon him marked attentions. Crown Prince Frederick William, during the supper, reminded DeLesseps that he assisted in the ceremony of the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

An Announcement.

LONDON, March 10.—James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary for the Colonial office, stated in the Commons this afternoon that the railway being constructed by the Russian government from the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea has reached Charjini on the River Oxus. He added that the British Government had no reason to believe that Russia was massing troops there.

Who Voted.

BERLIN, March 9—Stauberger's amendment to the Septennate, proposing to change the time of service from seven to three years and which was rejected by a vote of 222 to 23 showed that 88 members abstained from voting; Polish and Alsatian members were absent and the Socialists voted in the minority.

The Stanley Expedition.

CAPETOWN, March 10.—The Stanley expedition for the relief of Emin Bey which left Zanzibar about two weeks ago arrived here last evening and will proceed to-day to the Congo River which Mr. Stanley expects to reach by the 18th inst. The men composing the expedition are all in fine condition.

A Close Vote—Contradiction.

PARIS, March 9.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected, by a vote of 154 against 151, a motion to abolish all duties on cereals.

The *Temps* and the *Journal des Debates*, semi-officially, contradicts the report that a treaty of alliance has been signed by Germany, Austria and Italy.

War Material.

BERLIN, March 10.—*Paletische Nachichten* says the French Government has purchased one million kilograms of ether used in the manufacture of melinite.

An Alliance of the Powers.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Times* publishes a despatch from Vienna positively affirming the alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria has been renewed, but for three instead of five years.

Arrested as a Spy.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Williamson, military correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* has been arrested at Cracow, Austrian-Galicia, as a Russian spy.

The Dread Explosive.

PARIS, March 10.—An explosion of melinite, the new explosive, occurred to-day in the arsenal at Belfort. Many men were killed and injured.

A Minister Resigns.

MADRID, March 9.—Gen. Castillo has resigned the office of Minister of War, and will be succeeded by Gen. Cassalls.

Nilsson Married.

PARIS, March 10.—Christine Nilsson, the Swedish nightingale, has been married to Count Miranda. It is reported that she will retire from the stage.

A Novelist Dead.

PARIS, March 8.—Paul Henry Corentin, Feval, the French novelist, is dead.

Another Bank Suspends.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 10.—The private banking firm of McLellan & Co., of this city, has suspended payment temporarily, in consequence of the failure of the Meritime Bank.

Death.

NASSAU, N. H. March 10.—Captain James Beads died here on the sixth inst., of pneumonia.

THE BLOCKADE

No Mails from the East for Ten Days—A Serious Affair.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from the interior as to when it is probable the beleaguered trains and passengers in the mountains will be able to reach their destinations. As usual all sorts of wild rumors are flying about as to fresh slides and increased troubles, but where or their exact nature none can tell. East bound passengers on the C. P. R. at New Westminster and other mainland points are anxiously waiting for the cry of "all aboard." There is now due at the Victoria office the mails from Toronto, Montreal and other eastern points from the 23d Feb., up to the 3d inst., ten clear days, as well as the Winnipeg and Northwest mails since the morning of the 24th. When all these do arrive the post-office officials will put forward their best efforts to sort up letters and papers in double quick style. It is not unlikely that until the line is cleared eastern mails to and from Victoria will be despatched *via* the Sound. Instructions to that effect may reach the officials here at any moment. The matter now is becoming a serious one for our business men. They have remained quiet longer than people in most places similarly circumstanced would, and an effort should be made to bring through the mail at all hazards, if not by the C. P. R. by making portages and transfers than have it sent by another route.

It is fortunate these interruptions have taken place, for weak or dangerous spots in the line are made apparent, thus enabling the company in future to provide against a recurrence of similar mishaps. Every new road has difficulties to contend against. The C. P. R. so far, has been extremely fortunate in this respect. Every effort is being made to raise the blockade by the company.

Bole's Bill.

Mr. W. N. Bole has a bill before the House, now passed its second reading, giving to defendants in cases other than criminal, or for infractions of provincial laws, the right to testify, on his own behalf. His bill will also for a compulsory, but neither shall be compellable witness.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 11, 1887.

PERFECTLY REVOLTING.

The announcement is made in another column in the press dispatches from Winnipeg that the notorious rebel DELORME LEPINE, one of LOUIS RIEL'S leading spirits in the rebellion, has been engaged by the Conservative party in Winnipeg and sent forward to Batoche and other points, that a couple of years ago were in a state of rebellion, to canvass and work for the government candidate, Capt. McDOWELL, whose opponent is the Hon. DAVID LAIRD, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest. Others beside LEPINE, the dispatch says, have obeyed the Macedonian Tory cry from the Territories to come west and help us; but it can scarcely be credited that the Conservative party in Winnipeg and throughout the Northwest Territories has become so degenerated and demoralized that the services of rebels, whose hands are reeking yet with the gore of innocent victims, had to be secured to aid the party in clinging to the reigns of office. What now becomes of the boasted loyalty of that party? But here we are reminded of the conduct of such men as the late Sir GEO. E. CARTIER, Sir JOHN ROSE, Sir A. T. GALT, Sir D. L. McPHERSON and other prominent lights in the Conservative ranks, whose life and reputation is besmirched with disloyalty to the Crown. This, however, is but another proof of the desperation with which the government are determined to stave off the impending doom which is bound to overtake it in a few weeks. When rebels are bribed to work for a party against which they took up arms and risked their lives but a few months ago, it is quite evident "there is something wrong in the state of Denmark." Why comes it that if the government has already a majority of forty does it display such anxiety that the Minister of the Interior has to rush into the Northwest, carrying with him no doubt a considerable quantity of the boodle fund wherewith to corrupt the electorate of that section of Canada? Its very weakness is here apparent, and if that cause has to be sustained by blood-stained rebels we opine to the belief that many respectable Conservatives will decline being dragged through the mire any longer by that chief and prince of humbugs, at whose feet, Gamaliel-like, the Conservatives of Canada—not the least amongst whom were to be found the members of that party in this city—have so long and faithfully worshipped.

THE KEYSTONE PROVINCE.

It is generally conceded that the province of Ontario is the wealthiest, the soundest, and the most progressive commonwealth in America. In its extent the province, we are told, spreads over ten degrees of latitude and twenty degrees of longitude. From Lake Erie on the south to Hudson's Bay on the north it has a breadth of 700 miles, and from the Ottawa to St. Lawrence rivers on the east to the English and Winnipeg on the west it has a length of 1,000 miles. Exclusive of its vast waters, which are nature's highways of commerce, it has an area of 200,000 square miles. It is larger than the six New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, by 25,000 square miles, and larger than Great Britain and Ireland by 78,000 square miles. In climate, soil, extent and variety of resources the province will compare favorably with any part of the continent, and in respect of thrift and enterprise its people are nowhere excelled. Fourteen years ago the railway mileage of the province did not exceed 1,500 miles; to-day it is near 4,500 miles, exclusive of the main line of the Canadian Pacific from Pembroke West, which runs for a distance of a thousand miles through the Province. Another example of progress is derived from the statistics of population. In 1872 there were in Ontario 122 incorporated villages, towns, and cities, with a population, as enumerated by the assessors, of 374,854; in the present year we have 206, with a population of 675,489. The number of townships with municipal organization in 1872 was 406, and the population as taken by assessors was 1,049,931; in the present year we have 445, with a population of 1,143,187. As an illustration of the marvellous growth of the dairy industry it is related that the number of cheese factories in the province increased by 223 in ten years and the value of their annual product by $3,213,000, and now in four years following the decade the number of factories increased by 200, and the value of their annual product by $2,330,000.

A DESERVED REBUKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—Through the medium of your excellent paper, I wish to say a few words with reference to the article under the heading of "The Grit Candidate," which appeared in your morning contemporary of the 8th inst. The *Colonist* treats the "gallant Captain" as if he were a child. They first administer a nauseous dose of slander and sarcasm and then comes the sugar plum in the shape of a dainty, hypocritical compliment; but, unlike the child, the gallant Captain will not forget the taste of the former dose; and not only he, but all his supporters, will have cause to remember the slur cast upon them. "The Grit candidate was warned of his impending fate, and of the character of the men who brought him out, only to betray him." Now, Mr. Editor, I submit that the supporters of the Captain, many of whom are known to me, are, in point of respectability, equal in every particular to any of the supporters of the Tory candidates, who are lauded so highly by the old turncoat fox and his cubs of the *Colonist* office. I consider myself free to say that no paper but the malicious *Colonist could* heap such a slur on men, most of whom serve to provide its vain-glorious and backbiting editors with the necessaries of life.

ITALIAN SKIRS.

Victoria, March 8th, 1887.

From Rome it is reported that a treaty of alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy was signed on March 4th.

Jas. Gordon Bennett's yacht has arrived at Singapore.

FRAUDULENT BALLOTS.

Majority Report of Select Committee—The Whole Point Admitted.

A Grave Case Requiring a Thorough Investigation—A Deep Laid Plot.

The grave irregularity in connection with the late local election in Victoria has already been referred to, and the minority report of the Select Committee has been published. The following is the report of the majority—three gentlemen whose interest it is, if not to suppress the truth, to clothe the fraudulent transaction with as respectable a garb as the evidence will permit. Messrs. Turner, Prior and Davie, are members for Victoria supporting the Government; Mr. Beaven, whose defeat was apparently attempted by strategy also represents Victoria and opposes the government. With the exception of expressions of opinion, the majority report does not differ materially from the other; but, having given the latter, in justice to all parties, we publish the former. Whatever other conclusion may become to by the Assembly, or by the electors of the city, this fact has been clearly established—that the charge of the opposition has been fully sustained, a result not anticipated by Mr. Theodore Davie when, with an assumption of virtuous indignation, he pressed for an investigation, with the apparent hope of fastening a false accusation upon Messrs. Beaven and Grant. This is

THE REPORT:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the last general election for the City of Victoria, and whether any ballots were supplied to any electors with a line apparently drawn through the name of the senior member of the city, Mr. Robert Beaven, a candidate at such election, after hearing the evidence of Mr. Combe, the returning officer, and Mr. Wolfenden, the government printer—the only witnesses produced before your committee—and after careful examination into the facts of the case, beg to report as follows:

1. That the ballot papers used at that election were printed at the government printing office, and were bound together at Munro Miller's bindery, in the presence of Mr. Wolfenden, government printer.

2. That the returning officer produced before the committee 17 of the ballot papers printed for that election, which remained over after binding, and it is shown that a line, an inch long, as follows ———— printed at the back of all the ballot papers used at the election, does, in some cases, show slightly through to the front of the ballot, under Mr. Beaven's name. Your committee does not consider that any voter would imagine that Mr. Beaven's name was crossed off by this line, and no witness has been produced before your committee who has intimated that he imagined that such could be the case; nor, indeed, has anyone been produced who observed the line during the polling, but Mr. Grant states that he knows of one voter who did observe the said line showing through.

3. The returning Officer's attention was not called to the line mentioned during the polling of votes; but afterwards, when the votes were being counted, he observed the mark through one ballot, and was about to throw the same out, on the ground of its being wrongly marked, when his attention was called to the fact that the impression was from the back.

4. Such a line at the back of the ballot paper does not appear in the form given in the schedule to the Ballot Act, although Mr. Wolfenden, the Government Printer, states that he thinks that it has been the regular custom during previous years, in every instance, to print a similar line at the back of the ballot paper, although not at the back of any particular name.

5. It is clear, upon the evidence, that the said line at the back of the ballot papers was not the result of intention or design.

6. Your committee think that the line appearing at the back of the ballot paper, although in this case unproductive, so far as the evidence shows, of any effect upon the election, is a serious departure from the form given in the Ballot Act, and should not be allowed to happen again.

Your committee herewith hand in the evidence taken and the exhibits produced, including the 17 ballots referred to.

J. H. TURNER, Chairman,
EDWD. GAWLER PRIOR,
THEODORE DAVIE.

Victoria, 26th February, 1887.

THE COAST TRADE.

Probabilities of the C. P. R. Entering Seattle at an Early Date.

A short time since THE TIMES referred to the proposal to complete the Bellingham Bay Railway between Seattle and a point on the Fraser to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway. At that period there was no talk of the Inter-State Commerce bill, which comes into operation on the 1st of April. Railroadmen are now realizing the fact that the effect of this bill, passed ostensibly in the interest of commerce, and to prevent the possibility of railways granting individuals, corporations, or localities differential rates. In a late issue the Portland *Oregonian* of the new law said:

It is the opinion of railroad officials of high standing that the effect of the Inter-State Commerce bill, as regards Pacific Coast traffic, will be to divert through business from our own railroad lines to the Canadian Pacific and the Pacific Mail. That is, Portland and San Francisco can get much lower rates from the Canadian Pacific and the Pacific Mail than from our own transcontinental lines.

A scheme is now on foot, more particulars of which will be made known in a few days, to complete the American line from Seattle to the boundary line, somewhere in the vicinity of Nooksack, from which point to Whatcom a desirable route for a line has been discovered by the surveyors. From that point to the Canadian Pacific line will be the work only of a few weeks. Once completed this scheme would give Seattle a preeminence over her rivals on the Sound. The Portland merchants believe it would be a help in developing the commerce of that pushing city. The effect of the measure will undoubtedly be far reaching.

It is yet too early to predict how it will affect the interests of Victoria. If a mileage rate is to be insisted on by the commissioners it is clearly evident transportation rates over the Northern Pacific to and from Victoria will be advanced. There are those who state that any rate applied to Victoria by the C. P. R. will be the schedule of the Northern and other American lines. Others hope that a rebate will be granted so as to equalize future rates with those at present in force. We are assured by officials of the Northern Pacific that it will be the desire of that road to continue friendly relations with Victoria, and that the merchants here may rest assured that, come what may, they will always receive the very best possible rates to all points east over that system.

The Stanley Expedition.

LONDON, March 8.—The Stanley expedition for the relief of Emin Bay arrived at Simonstown, Cape of Good Hope. The expedition will take supplies, awaiting at Simonstown, and proceed on their journey.

STILL PENDING.

The Political Combat in the Northwest Territories.

WINNIPEG, March 8.—The Honorable Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, addressed a public meeting under the auspices of the Junior Conservative Association here last night, when presented with an address. He referred at length to the questions at issue at the late election and the contemptible policy of the opposition. He claimed a majority of 8 on questions of public policy for the government in Quebec. He dealt at length with the disallowance question, defending past exercise of that right, but without saying what the government might do, left the impression that the policy might now be suspended without injury to the government or the Cadian Pacific Railwey.

EX-REBELS TO THE FRONT.

Several French-Canadians, including Ambrose Lepine, left yesterday to assist the government candidates at Batoche and Battleford. McGuire, Donowell, Scarth and others left to work among the English-speaking constituencies.

THE BRIBERY CASES.

Phillips, charged with impersonation, in the recent election here has been committed for trial. Mulony accused of bribery in connection with Josh. Calloway, had the charge against him withdrawn. Barber's case was heard at length yesterday and the alleged contract produced. The case was postponed until Friday.

WINNIPEG ASSIZES.

The spring assizes open here to-day. In the docket are many civil cases, but only one serious criminal one—that of murder.

MANITOBA'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

A deputation from the Winnipeg Board of Trade, waited upon the Hon. Thomas White this morning to secure his influence in the location of the Manitoba experimental farm near Winnipeg.

COAL FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Major Stewart who is now in the city, says the Banff coal mines are sure to turn out five hundred tons of coal per day shortly and will supply San Francisco and the Pacific coast with an article superior, if not equal to the famous Pennsylvania acthracite, and at much less figures than consumers are now paying.

MONTREAL NEWS.

MONTREAL, March 7.—Chapleau, sheriff at Regina, L. A. Senecal and others have applied for a charter as the French Canadian Ranching Company, with a capital of $100,000 and headquarters at Montreal.

ALGOMA ELECTION.

The result of the Algoma contest is still in doubt. Both parties claim it. Dawson has a majority of about fifty at present with several places to hear from.

ICE AND SNOW BLOCKADES.

A serious ice jam exists in the St. Lawrence, and considerable loss to property is expected. A general blockade of the railroads in Quebec and New Brunswick exists.

BRIBERY IN KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, March 7.—Wilkinson, charged by the Reform Association of Kingston with bribery, was released yesterday. Shannon, proprietor of the Kingston *News*, has been committed for trial for libelling Mr. Shipley, the defeated Liberal candidate in Addington.

ARTICLES SIGNED.

TORONTO, March 8.—Edward Hanlan, yesterday, signed the articles for a race with Beach on the Nepean river, Melbourne, on November 29th.

A COMING STRUGGLE.

Canadian Supremacy in the Pacific Ocean Carrying Trade.

A leading American journal observes that it is definitely stated from New York that the Canadian Pacific Railway, which recently chartered the Cunard steamships Parthia, Batavia and Abyssinia for its Pacific trade, has arranged to start its line from Vancouver to Japan and China ports. The Parthia, says the telegram, will be the first steamer of the line leaving Hongkong by way of Hiogo and Yokohama for Vancouver. The vessels will run monthly until new steamships are built. The line will connect with maritime lines in the East India trade. This is regarded as practically a notice to the American people that their supremacy in the Pacific carrying trade is to be attacked, and an earnest effort made to deprive this country of the uses and profits of that trade.

THE NEW OCEAN LINE

will be backed up as no American lines have ever been backed up; it will have a powerful transcontinental line of railway to work exclusively for its benefit and advantage, that railroad itself subsidized heavily by the Canadian government. Besides this, the steamship line will enjoy direct and sufficient subsidies from the British government, and British merchants will stipulate with rigor never dreamed of by American merchants in behalf of American vessels, that all their traffic which crosses the Pacific shall be done by their own steamship line; and this they will do even if they have to pay higher rates for a time. All these helpful forces are now being put in motion to assure the success of the British-Canadian Pacific line, and a good start over any possible counter act for American lines by American people or their government is assured. But there is no talk in this country about helping the American lines, save a general outcry that it must not be done; if they

CANNOT UNAIDED COMPETE

with a subsidized line, the opinion of our politicians is that they ought to go down. The prospect is that the American marine on the Pacific will disappear, as it has on the Atlantic; and then there will be a repetition of the old effort to hold somebody responsible for it, but no practical effort to repair the injury. It is quite evident that there must be a change of policy in this country in regard to the ocean commerce, or we might as well settle down to the idea that we don't want it, which is the true meaning of the policy hitherto pursued, in spite of noisy protestations that we regret the loss of it. We must either do as other nations do to build up and foster ocean commerce, or quit trying to get it. This coming Pacific Ocean struggle will afford a good opportunity to the American people to say which they will do.

The Next President.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Brokers, club men and practical politicians are trying to predict who is the man to be inaugurated president of the United States two years from to-day. Republicans are about evenly divided between Blaine and Sherman, with heavy odds on the latter. Democrats choose a much wider field for selection. Those who have free trade leanings are certain it will be either Beck, Morrison or Carlisle, and those who have a keen sense of the trouble which free-tradeism has already brought on the party swear by Samuel J. Randall. Henry George and the Knights of Labor are also trying their hand at it, but in a different way. Prediction is made by them that only the one who is fortunate enough to secure the support of organized labor will have an opportunity to deliver an inaugural address in 1888.

It is officially stated that the Marquis of Lothian will succeed Balfour as Secretary of State for Scotland.

THE DEAD BEECHER.

His Last Hours on Earth—He Passed Quietly Away

Surrounded by the Members of his Family—The Funeral.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Henry Ward Beecher began to sink slowly after midnight, and the watchers at his bedside soon saw that the end was near. He passed quietly away while asleep. He never recovered consciousness after the paralysis had reached the brain.

He died at 9:30 this morning in the presence of most of the members of his family. Those present were Col. H. B. Beecher, his wife, his daughters Hattie and Daisy, and his son, Henry Ward Beecher; Miss Edith Beecher; W. C. Beecher and wife; Rev. Samuel Scoville and Mrs S. Scoville, eldest daughter of Henry Ward Beecher; Miss Scoville, who has just come from the Pacific Coast; Miss Bullard; Rev. S. B. Halliday and wife; Bella, the Scotch nurse, who has been with the family for many years and was the special favorite of the deceased preacher; the male nurse, S. V. White; E. O. Seacomb, one of the trustees of Plymouth Church, and Major J. K. Pond.

Dr. Searle said he had noticed a change in the patient's condition at 5:30 a. m., and he had summoned all the family to the bedside, momentarily expecting his death, but he lingered much longer than had been expected. He passed away gradually, almost imperceptibly, drawing his last breath without apparent suffering or return to consciousness in any degree.

Mrs. Beecher, said Seacomb, bore up wonderfully and with marvelous courage. No crape was hung at the door, Mr. Beecher having always objected to the use of this and the gloom associated with it in the presence of death. Instead, a magnificent wealth of flowers hung from the left side of the doorway at the top of the steps, composed of white and red roses and lillies of the valley, and tied up with white satin.

At 10:30 it was given out that the funeral would take place in Greenwood on Thursday next.

Some time ago H. W. Sege, a member of Plymouth Church, appropriated in his will a sum of money to place a statue of Beecher in Prospect Park after his decease. Quincy Wood, the well known sculptor, who is to do the work, will call at the house in the course of the day for the purpose of making a plaster cast of his features. It is not intended that any examination shall be made of Beecher's brain organs.

The news of Beecher's death spread very quickly to all parts of the city, and Brooklyn may now be said to be a city of mourning. Even those who did not always concur with Mr. Beecher in his views, had no hesitation in expressing their deep regret at his death. As a mark of respect to his memory the flags on public buildings were placed at half mast, and Mayor Whitney had the City Hall bell tolled. A committee appointed by the officers of Plymouth Church last Sunday to take charge of the funeral, made the necessary arrangements this morning, and in deference to a wish of the deceased, a wreath of flowers was hung on the door bell instead of the customary crape drapery.

A message of condolence was received by the family to-day from President Cleveland.

HIS LIFE.

Henry Ward Beecher was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and was therefore nearly 74 years old when he died. He graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology at Lane Seminary. In 1837 he became pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceburg, and in 1839 at Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1847 he received a call from Plymouth Church, a new Congregational organization in Brooklyn, N. Y. Here, almost from the outset, he began to acquire that reputation as a pulpit orator which was maintained and increased during a quarter of a century. The church and congregation under his charge were probably the largest in America. He always discarded the mere conventionalities of the clerical profession. In his view, humor had a place in a sermon as well as argument and exhortation. He was fond of illustration, drawing his material from every sphere of human life and thought; and his manner was highly dramatic. Though his keen sense of humor continually manifested itself, the prevailing impression given by his discourses was one of intense earnestness.

The cardinal idea of his creed was that Christianity is not a series of philosophical or metaphysical dogmas, but a rule of life in every phase. Hence he never hesitated to discuss from the pulpit the great questions of the day, such as slavery, intemperance, licentiousness, the lust for power and the greed for gain.

He was an enthusiast in music, a connoisseur in art, a lover of flowers and animals. Apart from his purely professional labors, he was a popular lecturer in lyceums and orator at public meetings.

In 1883 Mr. Beecher visited the Pacific coast and lectured in most of the important cities. He spoke to a crowded house in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church of this city.

Last summer and fall Mr. Beecher made un extended visit to England where he delivered many lectures and sermons. He was received everywhere with great warmth and was recognized as the representative pulpit orator of America.

Failure in St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 8.—The suspension of the Maritime Bank of New Brunswick has been following by the startling announcement of the failures of R. A. and J. Stewart, and of Gay B. Evans & Co., of this city, two of the largest lumber firms in the province. News of these failures has caused a great sensation and a perfect panic prevails in business circles.

She Gets Damages.

LONDON, March 8.—Miss Cornelia D. Aucka was awarded $62,000 damages in her action against the Earl of Lonsdale for a breach of contract in connection with her engagement to perform with the Violet Cameron Opera Troupe.

In the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Septennate bill was called up for a second reading in the Reichstag to-day. Stauberger's amendment proposing that the term of the bill be three instead of seven years was rejected by a vote of 222 to 23.

The Greatest of Preachers.

LONDON, March 9.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, whose guest Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was during his recent visit to London, publishes a tribute to Beecher's memory. He says he does not hesitate in pronouncing Beecher the greatest preacher who ever lived.

British Politics.

LONDON, March 7.—Round table conferences with a view to the reunion of the Liberal party still continue. John Bright declines to take part.

A stormy time is expected in the Imperial Parliament to-night over the final adoption of cloture.

The Russian government has sent secret instructions to all government railway inspectors on the subject of mobilization and transportation of troops.

THE DELTA RAILWAY.

From Ladner's to Popcum Through an Agricultural Region.

A bill has been introduced into the local legislature by Mr. Orr to incorporate the Delta Railway Company. The proposed railway is purely a local one, having for its object the opening up of a splendid agricultural region between Ladner's Landing and Popcum, a distance of eighty miles. Between these two points the line will run at an average distance of six miles from the Fraser river, and half way between the river and the boundary line. The country is level throughout, and the cost of construction will be comparatively trifling. The municipalities of Delta, Surrey, Matsqui, Sumas and Chilliwhack comprise the largest area of agricultural lands in the province and in future years are bound to become the richest and most productive region on the coast. The railway will develop its immense natural resources, and having developed them cannot prove other than a profitable enterprise. The incorporators are all residents of the district—T. E. Ladner, T. McNeilly, of Delta; R. Lipsett, J. Heywood, T. W. Paterson and G. Riley, Victoria; A. Innes, Langley; D McRae, J. C. Henderson and S. Crawley, Chilliwhack; M. W Miller and W. C. Campbell, Sumas; T Shannon, Surrey, and A. Hawkins, Matsqui. The capital stock is fixed at $1,000,000, in ten thousand shares of $100 each, and the office of the company will be at New Westminster. The construction of the road will be commenced in two years and completed in three years after the passage of the bill. The only aid asked from the government is exemption from provincial and municipal taxation for five years after completion. One of the greatest benefits to be derived from the construction of the road will be the facility that will be given to land reclamation schemes and the ease and cheapness with which dyking can be carried out. The bill is one that should pass, and we believe there will be no objection to it.

PERSONALS.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Jas. Cunningham, of New Westminster, is homeward bound from the east.

Mr. Thornton Fell went up to Vancouver to day.

Hon. W. Smithe will leave for California on the next steamer. He will therefore not take any part in the work of the House this session.

The friends of Dr. J. D. Helmcken will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered as to be able to sit up occasionally.

Mr. Geo. Norris, of the Nanaimo *Free Press*, came down to vote for the government candidates.

Mr. John Clapperton, of Nicola, has left on a visit to England, Ireland and Scotland. Mrs. Clapperton, who is in England, will return with her husband.

Mr. H. C. Eckenberger, general freight agent C. & N. W. and C., St. P. M. & O. Railway, with headquarters in Portland, is in the city.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. Geo. H. White, of St. John, N. B., is in the city.

Couns. Braden and Coughlan returned from the mainland last night.

Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar, and Mrs Ross are *en route* to this coast.

PROVINCIAL COURT.

(Before E. Johnson, S. M.)

Mrs. Farrell, of Esquimalt, charged Peter Smith with drawing a revolver and pointing it at her three times. The evidence educed showed that a great deal of abusive language had been used on both sides. Smith was fined $20 without costs.

Would be Crippled.

A Montreal dispatch of the 4th instant, says that in an interview the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways, drew attention to the enormous amount of American capital which is invested in the lumbering trade of Canada, and which would receive a severe blow if the bill stopping all commercial intercourse was put into operation. This is one of the chief lumbering centres in which American capital is largely employed. U. S. Consul Thos. W. Hotchkiss, when asked whether he had given the question any consideration said: "I have placed the subject before the department of state at Washington. A large number of Americans who have pecuniary interests in Canada would be financially ruined were strict non-intercourse established. The amount of wholly American capital at stake would run up into the millions." So far as Victoria's interests are concerned were a non-intercourse policy enforced its effects would paralyze business; make everything stagnant and depreciate property to an enormous extent.

The Packing Season.

It is understood that all the canneries in the Province will this season be operated to their full capacity. Already extensive preparations have been made with this end in view. Last season's operations upon the whole were very satisfactory, many showing a substantial balance on the credit side of the ledger. The market is believed to be short as compared with previous years. Prices have been firm and well maintained since last fall. Figures for future delivery have already been offered to local packers. We have not heard of any sales having been closed. The offers were not considered satisfactory, or such as to warrant acceptance. A considerable quantity of the Columbia and Sacramento packs have been sold in this way already at fair figures as compared with those of former years. If the run should be a good one the British Columbia canneries therefore will put up a considerable pack.

Dissolution of Mock Parliament.

On Wednesday evening last the Lieut.-Governor, by the advice of the premier, dissolved the House. Before dissolving, the members unanimously granted a representative to Vancouver City. Writs were issued for a new election, nominations for which closed on the 5th inst. The returning officer has appointed this evening as the time when the voting for the general election shall take place. The candidates will address the electors from 7:30 to 9 p. m., after which the ballots will be cast for the twenty-eight representatives; forty-four aspirants offer themselves for the suffrages of the people. An active canvass has been made by both government and opposition of all duly qualified voters. We promise visitors a rare treat this evening as considerable debating talent has been developed during the late parliament. The public are cordially invited. Admission free; no collection.

Rather Remarkable.

On the morning of the nomination the publication card of the *Colonist's* alleged proprietors appeared over the editorial heading, at the top of the leading column. That was on the 16th February. From that date until yesterday morning, the day after the election, this card was omitted. The question is asked why was this? Was our contemporary under the impression that by adopting this course it could vilify, slander and malign respectable citizens *ad lib.*, without let or hindrance, totally regardless of the truth, the law or any other consideration? To say the least, its actions were suspicious, and bears out the impression that an attempt will be made by the ostensibles to shield themselves behind another power should a legal attack be made on them.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, March 8th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Reid.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Prior presented a petition from F. Shakespeare and others against the Firemen's bill.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition in reference to amendments to the liquor license bill. Mr. Croft presented a petition in regard to the liquor license bill.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Bole introduced a bill to amend the license ordinance (1867) bill, which was read a first time; also, a bill to amend the law relating to liens of mechanics and others, which received a first reading.

MAIL STEAMERS.

Mr. Higgins moved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, asking His Honor to strongly urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of inserting in any contract with any company for the carriage, by steamship, of Her Majesty's mails to and from the Orient, or to and from New Zealand and Australia, a clause requiring the said steamers to touch at the port of Victoria or Esquimalt on the outward and inward passages.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Turner.

Mr. Bole supported the motion, saying that whatever could be done to assist the commerce of Victoria would receive his support.

Mr. Dunsmuir said the mail steamers would undoubtedly coal at Nanaimo, where they would be compelled to call for that purpose.

The resolution was amended by introducing the words "Imperial aid" before Dominion Government, and was then carried unanimously.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Mr. McLeese moved: "Whereas, a Railway Commission is at present employed by the Dominion government in the eastern provinces for the purpose of reporting upon the fares and freight charges of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Hon., the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to have the Dominion government to cause the Railway Commission to visit British Columbia as soon as possible, so that their report can be presented to the House of Commons, Ottawa, at the ensuing session." The mover said that as the Railway Commission was on its way to Winnipeg it should be invited to come to this Province and investigate the freight charges.

The evidence taken by the committee of this House could be given to the commission, which would be enabled to lay its report before the Commons during the coming session. Seconded by Mr. Mason.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the hon. member for Cariboo was to be congratulated for bringing this question before the House in a practical shape. The railway commission and the House of Commons were the proper bodies to bring these question of freight rates before the House. The House, with the exception of the senior member of Nanaimo, had expressed opinions unfavorable to the heavy freight charges, and consequently there should be no opposition to the motion.

Hon. Mr. Robson read a telegram from Mr. W. C. Van Horne, of the C. P. R., which stated that a new tariff of rates was being prepared, which would be lower than on any other transcontinental line. The present tariff, he said, had only been temporarily adopted after the transference of the line from the government to the company. The government, Mr. Robson said, had no objection to the motion.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. Allen moved: That a select committee be appointed to inspect the Royal Hospital and the new gaol, with power to call for persons and papers and report to this House; said committee to be composed of Messrs. John, Mason, Thomson, Martin and the mover. Seconded by Mr. Vernon.

Mr. Prior asked that a Victoria member be placed on the committee.

Mr. Higgins suggested that the schools be visited as well.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the resolution should state where the new gaol is, otherwise the committee might be sent off to Kootenay, where a new gaol had been built.

The committee was amended by adding Mr. Prior's name and the word Victoria, to designate where the gaol is and was then passed.

TOWN LOTS.

Mr. Orr moved: That an order be granted for a return of all lots sold, and Crown grants issued therefor, in any surveyed townsite (other than the town of Granville) situate within the railway belt, between the 1st day of August, 1878, to the present date. Seconded by Mr. Ladner and carried.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Mr. Higgins asked: If it was the intention of the government to introduce an act, during the present or ensuing session, to provide for a new registration of voters, under the Qualification and Registration of Voters' Act?

Hon. Mr. Robson—Not during the present session, but probably during next session.

SUPPLY.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the resolution to grant a supply to Her Majesty, Mr. Turner in the chair. The resolution was adopted and reported to the House, when Hon. Mr. Robson moved that the House resolve itself into committee of supply on Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Beaven suggested Thursday, as Wednesday was a private members' day, which was agreed to.

EVIDENCE BILL.

Mr. Bole's bill amending the law of evidence was read a second time and passed through committee.

DELTA RAILWAY.

Mr. Orr, in moving the second reading of the Delta Railway Company, said it was purely and agricultural one, of 70 or 80 miles in length, and would not come into competition with any other line.

Mr. Ladner said there was a tract of land in Popcum equal to any on the face of the earth waiting for the plow. A great transformation had occurred in the face of the country on the north side of the Fraser since the construction of the C. P. R., and he predicted that similar results would follow the construction of the Delta line.

The debate was adjourned.

SUMAS DYKING.

The Sumas Dyking Amendment Bill, after a debate was read a third time and passed.

THE BALLOT ACT.

The House went into committee on the act to amend the Ballot Act, 1877, Mr. Mason in the chair. The principles of the bill were discussed, when it was ascertained that the bill did not contain all the amendments to the Ballot Act which the House deemed necessary, and it was, on motion, referred to a special committee of the House to consider all necessary legislation on the subject. Messrs. Higgins, Bole, Orr, John and Baker were named as the committee.

JURORS' ACT.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of an act to amend the Jurors' Act, 1883. The object of the bill, he explained, was to give the Lieutenant-Governor power to fix a day for holding a special sitting of the selectors of jurors when from any cause the jurors' books, rolls and lists be not prepared in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the act. In committee, Mr. McLeese in the chair, an amendment was moved by Mr. Bole to exempt efficient militiamen and another by Mr. Higgins to exempt members from paid fire departments from service as jurors. The committee rose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, who a wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. Jan18-dw

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,

J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan25

"ALMOST"

Given Away for 12 Months, and Premium Thrown in.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION of 100,000 copies a month of the LADIES DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the publishers have decided to give a costly premium in addition to a years subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN PAGE MAGAZINE to any one sending 35c. before the 31st January. This Magazine is devoted to the interest of the Ladies; it is full of instructions and general information, combining selections from all the leading Magazines and Journals of Home and abroad with originals subjects pertaining to Domestic affairs and the advancement and welfare of the Ladies throughout America. It is the Cheapest and Best publication of the kind in Canada. No Home should be without it, as every Miss, Maid and Mother will be delighted with its contents. Great inducements offered to those getting up Clubs. Men, Women, Boys, and Girls write for full particulars. From one to five dollars a day can be added to regular income by getting subscribers for this indispensible Magazine. Every family will want it and will have it as soon as they see the first issue, which will be distributed at the end of January. Send 35c at once and secure the premium and start with our first issue. Remember 50c. per annum is the regular subscription. The above offer holds good until the 31st January only.

Address ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager, STANSTEAD, P. Q. Stamps taken.

dec 30 D eod W

Frank Hastings,

BLACK COLT; foaled April 10th, 1881; by Frank Hastings. Dam, here, by imported Top Gallant—the famous Kentucky Black Hawk horse—will stand for and serve a limited number of Mares this season,

AT SAANICH

In the early part of the week, and

IN VICTORIA,

At the Stables of Messrs. Jones & Redman, Johnson street, near Douglas, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Frank Hastings has taken the first prize wherever exhibited, since he was foaled; and as a horse for general purposes he has but few equals. He is admired by all who examine him. Is sound in every part.

TERMS—Single service, $15; for the season, $25. CHARLES McGORLICK,

feb21 D1w W2w Proprietor.

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TEARMS $7.00 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Rand Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

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General Merchandise.

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THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Heilman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jan15

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

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And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

June8 D&W

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,

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Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 60, 62 and 64 North Front Street, Portland, Oregon. June8

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

WM. McRYNN & SON, Prop's.

American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 11, 1886.

Alarmed.

The Tories of the city are so dreadfully alarmed at their impending doom that it has been found necessary to appeal to Winnipeg for consolation. A telegram is paraded this morning in the *Colonist* purporting to have been received from Mr. W. B. Scarth, of Winnipeg. That rabid Tory also claims that Sir John's majority is twenty-nine. We pilfer the Toronto *Mail's* version and that of *L'Etendard*. The garbled despatch from Sir John is withheld to publish the news of a claimed" majority far and near. To cover their utter defeat the Tories, true to the traditions of that party are claiming every body. Even Mr. James Trow, M. P. for South Perth, the opposition which in the last parliament is claimed as a Conservative. He says he is 'a Grit in every sense of the term and threatens the Tories with a libel suit for classifying him amongst such doubtful company. He has no faith in the 'boodle brigade."

The Vancouver Affair.

The Vancouver *Herald* says: "Mr. Beaven made the most sensible speech in connection with the Vancouver bill. It shows that common sense had not taken leave of all the members."

"Mr. John Robson saw in this Vancouver trouble an opportunity to make a world-wide reputation and he meant to embrace it. The reputation of being a Briton was of more consequence to him than the unjustifiable invasion of civic rights. Then he got pathetic about the "blot it would cause to rest on our fair escutcheon." This is a specimen of John's highfalutin, and consists of fuss and feathers. The world-wide reputation the Legislature will receive by this Vancouver matter will be that of fools and they have fairly earned it."

Then and Now.

The Vancouver *News* says that Capt. Mitchel, of the British bark St. Lawrence now in port, on making his first sea voyage, visited Burrard Inlet eighteen years ago. At that time both the Hastings and Moodyville Mills were worked by water power, and the vessel in which he arrived brought on board machinery for the latter mill. With the exception of the space covered by the mill buildings and a few houses adjoining, both sides of the Inlet were one dense mass of forest trees. During his stay in port the vessel's crew depended entirely for their food upon deer, elk and game brought in by the Indians from the neighborhood. Elk could be taken in abundance and were as plentiful as deer are now.

A Deliberate Forgery.

In the *Colonist's* campaign issue of this morning there was published an alleged copy of an agreement between Lim Sam and Look Den, two well-known Chinamen, and Mr. T. B. Humphreys, wherein the latter agreed, for the sum of $200, to return three Chinese women to their friends. The agreement was a deliberate forgery, and early in the forenoon an affidavit pronouncing it such was sworn to by Lim Sam and Look Den before Mr. Ed. Allen, J. P., and posted on Campbell's corner. An act more villainous cannot be conceived.

A Lie Nailed.

The *Colonist* this morning says:

"No Toronto papers come through since the day of election."

A gentleman, well-known in Victoria and vicinity, arrived from the east on Saturday. To his kindness and courtesy THE TIMES is indebted for copies of the Toronto *Mail* and *Globe* of Saturday, 26th February, and Toronto *Tribune* of the 25th. That gentleman was Captain Larkin, the well known Canadian contractor. The *Colonist* is as unreliable as the weather. It always lies. In short, the truth is not in it, or a virtue possessed by those connected with it.

Mr. Pitt's Denial.

Mr. R. D. Pitt, speaking at Mr. Trapp's meeting at Vancouver, replied to the charge made by Mr. Riggins in the House, which was that he (Pitt) was at one time the leader in a Fenian attempt to blow up the dry dock. The allegations, he said, were totally groundless, and he could not understand how they ever came to be made, especially by one whom he had always believed to be an old and sincere friend.

The Missing Men.

The party of missing explorers referred to in Friday's issue, consisted of C. C. Ralston, of Vancouver; John Thomas, otherwise known as "Navy Jack," and another young man. They have now been absent eleven weeks. Their destination was understood to be Knight's Inlet, and as they only took five weeks' provisions it is feared the whole party has been lost. A search party will proceed north and endeavor to ascertain their fate.

Proof Demanded.

The local Tories in their zeal to keep up their end of the political boodle stick publish telegrams from the premier and others. It will be observed that no date is given. No names of members elect. No constituencies or majorities. Read the full and complete account of these given in to-day's TIMES, taken from the Toronto papers up to Saturday, Feb. 26.

Lie No. 2 Nailed.

The latest eastern Canadian exchanges received in this city by mail were the Winnipeg papers of the 24th ult.

So says the *Colonist* of this morning. It is another bold, bald falsehood and nailed so on the spot. See comments elsewhere regarding Toronto journals of the 25th ult.

Fatal Accident.

At Port Moody on Friday night, as a special freight train from the east was entering the yard six cars jumped the track. A brakeman, named David Quackenbush, who was on top of the cars at the time, was thrown off and crushed beneath the wheels. Death was instantaneous.

A Mexican Outrage.

LOS ANGELES, Cala., March 7.—General Miles has received a telegram from Captain Lawton saying his troops were encamped near Negales but anticipated no trouble. The Mexican authorities regret the outrage and have arrested all but one offender and turned them over to the American officers.

Mr Mara's Position.

The Island *Sentinel* has been requested by Mr. Mara to state that he sent no such telegram as appeared in the Montreal press. When he was informed that the *Globe* classed him as an Independent he simply informed Sir John Macdonald that he was elected to give an independent support to the present government

Off the Rocks.

The bark Viola, which drifted ashore in Esquimalt harbor on Saturday morning, was floated during the following night. It is thought that she has not sustained any serious damage.

New Tug.

Mr. J. M. Cowper, of New Westminster, has given a contract for the construction of a new tug, 60 feet long, to be ready in May.

A VILE TRAFFIC.

How Chinese Girls are Treated by Their Masters.

In a recent issue the Montreal *Herald* dwells at some length upon the enormity of the crime of abducting young, innocent girls from their homes and sent to the haunts of sin in the cities of the east Revelations have lately been made of unfortunate women who were taken prisoners, as it were, to the backwoods of Michigan, to the lumbering camps. Equally revolting stories have come to light in reference to what is being done in this line in Quebec and throughout Eastern Ontario. When such a deplorable state of affairs exists there, the *Herald* pertinently says, "what it is in the interior of British Columbia may easily be imagined

What the exact number of these poor creatures is, or what the amount the government makes out of them we cannot tell, and must wait until the session to obtain the necessary returns to discover, but the number is large and we believe increasing. These girls are purchased from their parents in China. What lies may be told by the *comprador* who obtains them goodness only knows, but his explanations are probably as truthful as the advertisements that catch the Canadian girls whose lives are sacrificed in the Michigan woods. Having been purchased, they are shipped to British Columbia, and there the government steps in and demands its share. We believe the department considers that $50 for each girl is about the square thing, and having received this it allows the trade with the masters of the Chinese brothels to go on. The girls are handed over to their purchasers, and enter on their life in Canada. A certain number, we understand, are shipped into the interior and of their life there probably the story of the Michigan girls may be *pari passu* a faithful account. We have already called attention to this matter and the organs are silent upon it. But we do not believe that the Canadian people desire to become partners in a slave trade of any kind, and least of all such a slave trade as this. Several members of the government have visited British Columbia within the year. They cannot be ignorant of the business in which they are engaged, and the people of Canada will not hold them guiltless for permitting such a state of things to exist in a Canadian community.

A CARD.

To the Liberal Electors of Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS:

My most sincere thanks are due to all of you individually, who have given me your support and suffrages in this election, and I am grateful to you for your confidence.

At the last moment, as it were, you rallied to support the Liberal cause; but numbers and better organization have defeated us; nor were half our names on the roster, and without votes we were without arms. The electoral fight in this province was but a skirmish between outposts. The two big battalions will meet at Ottawa, in numbers pretty evenly matched, whilst the enemy is encumbered with the booty and spoils they have wrested from the nation in their last campaign.

The victory may yet be on the side of liberty and justice against class government and monopoly.

You, gentlemen, have been the first in all British Columbia to raise the banner of Liberalism. You have sown the seed that will grow. You have headed a cause, that it weak in this province now, must finally triumph, if we unite our forces in the future. I hope the day is not far distant when we may fight this battle again, with our ranks closed up, and with our forces organized under our Liberal association, that should have branches at the electoral centres throughout the province, on whose lists all true Liberals should enroll their names for service in the good cause.

I am gentlemen,

Faithfully and gratefully yours,

ARTHUR EWD. MCCALLUM.

Another Centennial.

It may be as well to remind our readers that the Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne is to be open on August 1, next year, and will remain open for a period of six months. The exhibits are to comprise processes of manufactures as well as finished articles, and space is to be provided, free of charge, subject to the control of the Commission. There is thus some eighteen months before the exhibition opens, and we sincerely hope that no effort will be spared on the part of those in authority in Canada to secure the adequate representation of the Dominion at Melbourne. It is certain that no step is more likely to bring Canadian manufactures before the people of the Antipodes than the inclusion of a good Canadian Court at the Melbourne Exhibition. It must, however, be borne in mind, as Sir Samuel Davenport pointed out in our columns some time since, that it is not a large representation of Canadian goods that is wanted. What is needed is a well-arranged representation of such Canadian products and manufactures as are likely to find a market in Australasia. The newly appointed Agent-General at Sydney will by this time have learnt the exact directions in which Canadian trade may be looked for. And by the help of his advice no difficulty should arise in taking full advantage of the Exhibition.

The American Mails.

Says the London *Canadian Gazette*: Mr Raikes is to be heartily congratulated on the outcome of the struggle with the Liverpool steamship companies in the matter of the American mails. Such an excellent service of four mails a week as his persistent action has secured is a boon which Canadians no less than residents in the United States will appreciate. Moreover, the government right to hire the steamers of the company in time of war at a fixed rate for employment as transports or cruisers is an important provision which may in time become applicable to steamers plying between British ports and Canada. It is also worthy of note that the subsidy of the Imperial Government to the Pacific steamship service of the Canadian Pacific Railway will, it is generally supposed, assume a somewhat similar form. The new contracts on the Atlantic coast extend over thirteen months, coming into operation at the beginning of next year. From that date therefore, Canada will have a service *via* New York, in addition to the direct Canadian mail, such as has never been previously known.

More Taxation.

In a recent interview Sir John Macdonald said that he was determined to provoke retaliatory measures against the United States. He said:

"As to trade relations, well, we shall very likely raise the duty on such articles as generally come from the United States, and in that way we will bring the people of that country to a knowledge of the fact that we must have recognition."

Settling It.

"Privy" Coun. Higgins and his marionettes are said to be disputing the right of each other to the appellation of being the boss clossal fabricators on the continent. The existing relations are consequently becoming somewhat strained.

POLITICAL CONTEST

Still in Full Blast in the East—What Both Parties are Doing.

How Returning Officers are Acting—Close Majorities and Strange Decisions.

The following dispatches were filed in Toronto by THE TIMES correspondent on the dates named, but in consequence of the recent storm and interruptions to the wires in the mountains, they did not reach Victoria until Tuesday morning:

"CLAIMING."

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—"Claiming" continues to be the order of the day, but the government organs are getting down to smaller figures with every issue. It is admitted that the situation is now controlled by the Quebec bolters. Full returns give Shefford to Audet, Conservative.

Adam Hood, of Markham, has been committed for trial for attempted bribery in Boultbee's interest in East York.

Protests will be entered against the return of Tupper for Cumberland and Mills for Annapolis, N. S.

Rev. Father Burke, of Quebec, yesterday denounced from the pulpit the bribery practiced by the Tories in Quebec West.

The government are much depressed by the result of the contest. They know the bolters will stick to Mr. Blake and that a change of government, or another appeal to the country must be made within a very few months. The Algoma election takes place on Thursday. Both parties are making a desperate fight.

STARTLING IRREGULARITIES.

TORONTO, Ont., March 1.—The Quebec Nationalist and Liberal papers claim Mr. Audet, of Shefford, as a supporter of the government. Mr. Desaulniers, opposition, is definitely elected for Maskinonge It is therefore still impossible to say which side has the advantage in the contests so far held.

In North Grey yesterday the returning officer refused to declare the Conservative candidate elected owing to the failure of his deputies to send in returns from the polling places. The figures returned given Allen, Liberal, a majority of 52. Similar irregularities are also reported from North Essex, South Brant, Halton, East Hastings, Prince Edward, South Wentworth, Sunbury, N. B., Yamaska and elsewhere. It is believed, however, that the returning officers generally will declare the candidates having the largest number of votes elected without reference to the carelessness or dishonesty of deputies. That many deputies were willing to serve their employers by disfranchising the Liberal strongholds are plainly evident. The Liberals daily grow more satisfied with the general situation.

SIR JOHN'S MAJORITY IN KINGSTON.

TORONTO, March 2.—The recount in Kingston yesterday increased Sir John Macdonald's majority to seventeen. Across the back of four ballots cast for the Liberal candidate a deputy returning officer had written the names of the voters. A protest will be entered against the premier's return.

The official count in Haldimand gives Mr. Colter, Liberal, a majority of thirteen. This seat was claimed by the Conservatives. Charles Langelier, Liberal, is declared elected in Montmorencie by a majority of one.

The election for Algoma takes place to-morrow. Both parties are working hard.

Hon. Thos. White has gone to the Northwest and is announced to address meetings at Regina and Calgary. Hon. David Laird is making a splendid fight in the Saskatchewan district and Mr. Ross is pressing Davin hard in Western Assiniboia.

$20 FOR A CAT.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3.—There is nothing especially new in the political situation. The Winnipeg recount announced to take place yesterday was adjourned. It is believed the Conservatives fear Mr. Scarth will lose the seat, and were afraid of the probable effect on the Algoma election. It has been found that $20 was paid for a cat in Kingston just before the recent voting, and that the deputy returning officer wrote the names of Reform voters across the back of their ballots in defiance of the protests of the Reform scrutineers. The election of Sir John will certainly be voided.

It is stated that ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick is going to London as high commissioner, to keep the place warm for Sir John Macdonald, who will relieve Mr. Kirkpatrick in a few months, when Tupper will become leader of the Conservative party.

PLOTTING TO STEAL SEATS.

TORONTO, Ont., March 4.—The returns from Algoma indicate the election of Burke, Liberal. The Conservative candidate has a majority of 131 in Western Algoma, and Burke has 63 majority on the North shore. The Manitoulin Islands, where a Sault Ste Marie dispatch estimates that Burke will run 250 ahead, have not been heard from.

Col. Amyot, late Conservative member for Belle Chasse, but returned at the last election as an opponent of the government, declares that the Nationalists will stand by Mr. Blake to a man. The Tories are plotting to steal a number of Reform seats.

ANOTHER TORY SEAT WON.

Full returns from Algoma are not yet to hand, but it is conceded on all hands that Burke, Liberal, is elected in the district, which in 1882, gave Dawson almost his whole majority of 595, now gives him only 58. The government feel this new blow keenly and are preparing to put forth desperate efforts to carry the Northwest. Sir John Macdonald himself is sending out the most misleading telegrams claiming a majority of 25 and 30, when every candid man admits the parties are about evenly divided.

The recount in Winnipeg reduced the Tory majority to 8. In Maskinonge, Coulombe, Conservative, is counted in by a majority of 6. The return will be contested.

Great indignation is expressed over the attempt to count out Mr. Holton, in Chateauguay, on account of scandalous irregularities by the deputy returning officers. Mr. Holton's majority is 354. If he is deprived of the seat there will be serious trouble.

TRADITIONAL TORY TACTICS.

TORONTO, Ont., March 7.—Later returns assure the election of Burke, Liberal, in Algoma, by about 150 majority. Scandalous intimidation and bribery were practiced in the interest of the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Holton has been declared elected in Chaitauguay and Nasson, Conservative, in North Grey. Mr. M. C. Cameron, has entered a protest against the return of Porter, Conservative, in West Huron. The Conservatives have stolen Queens, N. B., the returning officer usurping the functions of the courts and threw out the entire Liberal vote on the ground that the Liberal candidate's deposit was improperly made. A protest will be made.

The effort to have Perry, Liberal, counted out in Prince Edward Island has not been successful.

In Yamaska the Conservative candidate was elected by the irregularities of deputy returning officers which lost the Liberal standard bearer 150 votes. The seat will be contested, as will also Joliette where the Tory candidate is returned by the casting vote of the returning officer. These two seats having been counted for the Conservatives the returns make no change in the situation. It is absolutely certain that at the conclusion of the election trials, the Liberals will have a working majority in parliament.

Grand Trunk meets it with another extension from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, connecting there with the Manitoba Northwestern line, which now runs to within 250 miles of Prince Albert. The Grand Trunk is said to have purchased the last named road, thus giving it material for an important trunk line.

A Vigorous Policy.

LONDON, March 4.—In spite of pressure a section favor coercion. The council to-day decided to conclude the clôture debate before the production of the Crimes bill. If the first rule of procedure is not passed by Tuesday, Smith will ask for continuous sitting till the rule is passed. The council further decided to restrict Crimes' bill clauses dealing in changing the venue of the jury trials and magistrates' powers, and summary trial in cases involving not more than six months. Ulston's (Tory) proposal that boycotting be made punishable with severe measures was rejected by the Cabinet who were unanimous on the question. It is intended not to prosecute previous decisions.

THE LAND LAWS.

Archbishop Croke, assisted by Lord Ashburne, has completed a land bill extending the powers to purchase and substituting five years as a judicial lease for leases of fifteen years. The bill will probably be introduced in the House of Lords next week.

The St. James *Gazette* and *Bulletin* express fears and continue giving warning that the government will ruin the Conservative party unless they adopt a vigorous policy.

CANTING HYPOCRISY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Doctor Johnson defines patriotism to be "the last refuge of a scoundrel." If the blatant patriotism of his day deserved a stricture so severe, how would he have characterized men who, in season and out of season, are forever parading their zeal for public morality, with anything but clean hands? Witness Honest John's motion in the House, the preamble being for the better observance of the Lord's day, etc. How forward to intermeddle when a reputation for piety can be got so very cheaply, is the aforesaid Honest John. Does he or does he not know, that the municipalities have the power to regulate all such things within themselves. I often wonder how much real sincerity there is in these men who seem so devout, so zealous of any violation, as they deem it, of the Lord's day. It is enough for the House to know that in this *ultima thule* of western progress there are hundreds of men who will not suffer any dictation as to how they shall spend any one day in the week.

What a farcical throwing of dust for a minister to waste the time of the House, and consequently the money of the province in pandering to the old maidism and school-girlism of his constituency, as if there were not forsooth a thousand grievances urgently demanding redress with an empty treasury, provincial bankruptcy, our roads in a most deplorable state, worse to-day that the history of the province has ever shown, with bridges impassable, ruin and wreck on every road and trail in the province, with the laws of debtor and creditor in such a state that they are but a shield and a protection to the swindler and the dishonest, with the whole machinery of the laws in fact in such an unsatisfactory state that it is no infrequent occurrence to be mulcted without any satisfaction to either.

Again, look at the greed of syndicate stock owners, allowed to depasture the ranges and eat out every acre of pasture in the country, so that they may count their herds by tens of thousands. The cruel avarice of these men forbids their making provision for their too numerous herds; hence in a severe winter like the present the cattle die in thousands to feed the wolf and the coyote, so that to satisfy the cupidity of a few the pasture is destroyed with about one-tenth of the beneficial results that under a different state of things would be obtained. I would ask, does not this state of things demand wise legislation. But can we hope for it under the *regime* of men wrapt and engarbed in a canting hypocrisy; men all too keenly alive to the pecuniary advantags of land grabs and town lot sections, too busy forestalling executive secrets so that they may become rich; men who pretend to deem it sin in Tom or Harry taking a glass of beer on Sunday, but who have unblushingly wasted the money of the province under the pretence of road making, etc., in giving bonuses for the support and reward of their political pets. I reiterate, we cannot expect wise legislation from such a clique—a clique who seem to take their inspiration from some of the women and many of the school girls of our different sections. Honest John's sack is getting nearly empty of the dust he has been throwing in our eyes. Let him beware, for some men still have their eyes open and know him but too well. JUNIUS.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

Reichter, Von Kardoff and Singer make Speeches Against the Government.

BERLIN, March 8.—Reichter, the new member of the Reichstag and German Liberal leader, said he maintained the stand taken by him before the dissolution of the last Reichstag. He would introduce his former motions, and if the Reichstag rejected them would vote against the Septennate. After announcing he would again submit his proposal for an Imperial income tax, he proceeded to argue that the fixing of a peace effecting force had nothing to do with the country's being prepared for war. His party also supported national objects, and would continue to do so. Although conscious that his party was in a minority he would endeavor to urge the necessity of two years' service. Von Kardoff supported the bill and said two years' service had nothing to do with the question before the House. The government placed before the country the question of confidence in it. The response of the nation had been given; a national majority had been established and everything would now be done to maintain it. Richter would not again succeed in obtaining a majority in the Reichstag and in conclusion he urged the House to make the passage of the bill unanimous. Singer on behalf of socialism condemned the bill on account of the great financial burden it imposed upon the people. Richenbarger reserved his objection until the second reading. It was then agreed to take the second reading at the plenary sitting, no proposal being made to refer the bill to a committee. The first reading of the budget takes places to-morrow. At a reunion of the centre party seventy-five members were present. A general vote of confidence in the party and leaders was passed. A committe of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet rejected all of Bishop Keepp's amendments to the ecclesiastical bill. The Upper House will consider the bill in the plenary sitting of the 18th inst.

KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

Notes of a Month's Trip in the Selkirks and Kootenay.

Visit to Wild Horse—A Rich Mineral District—Columbia Lakes.

The traveling correspondent of the Toronto *Week* continues his letters descriptive of a tour made in the interior of this Province. A few weeks ago we reproduced a letter from the pen of this correspondent in which was detailed minutely his visit to the ranche of Col. Baker, M. P. P., and the party which gathered there to do honor to Premier Smithe. The writer now gives a description of the return trip. He says that in company with Mr. Smithe and others he left Col. Baker's at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, Sept. 16th, camping for the night on the banks of the Kootenay river. The night was somewhat chilly, and the following morning revealed half an inch of ice on some water left standing in a pan. The temperature was by no means balmy and genial. After a hurried breakfast we were extremely glad to warm our benumbed bodies by a short gallop to the ferry, again crossed in the scow, with its primitive rope and pulley. At the top of the hill, on the east side, we parted with our pack horses and Indian boys, and diverged from the main trail to visit Wild Horse Creek, the most celebrated mining ground of

THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Twenty years ago 3,000 men were at work in this isolated spot, out of which over $12,000,000 have been taken. The creek itself runs through a deep canyon, whose course we followed for a couple of miles. Huge mountain peaks faced us, towering over 9,000 feet on the opposite side of the narrow gorge, and frowning down upon us in all the majesty of their solemn grandeur. The camp or settlement at Wild Horse consists of a few government buildings, a large general store, and a number of log cabins with small gardens attached, occupied and cultivated entirely by the ubiquitous Celestial, upwards of one hundred of whom now populate this scene of departed glory. The view from this point was very striking; we were in the heart of the Rocky Mountains; the creek, a mere thread, lay far below us; on each side of it, as far as the eye could reach, extended a desolate waste of rocks, stones and boulders. No one who has not seen it can imagine a more impressive spectacle than this chaos of distorted nature. In the distance a magnificent range of mountains appeared to enclose the valley in a species of amphitheatre.

THE WEALTH OF WILD HORSE

is supposed to be exhausted, but the Chinese are industrious and indefatigable, and there are claims, I was told, owned and worked by them, which yield from $2,000 to $6,000 a year.

After thoroughly inspecting their operations, which are described as hydraulic mining, and closely resemble the placer mining so much talked of in British Columbia, we mounted our horses and rode from Wild Horse by another and simpler trail to Six-mile Creek, taking with us the Collector of Customs, Mr. Anderson, and a young Englishman, who was in charge to serve as an escort to Mr. Smithe, the Premier, who joined us as at our camp, where we arrived at four o'clock, he having ridden directly from Colonel Baker's that day. We were now eight in number, with thirteen horses among us, and our three tents and two large fires made quite an imposing "outfit."

The return journey from Six-mile Creek to the Upper Columbia Lake covered much the same ground as we had passed over on our way to Kootenay, except that under the able guidance of Mr. Anderson, an old resident of the district, we left the main trail at Wolf Creek, near where it led along the steep gravel cliffs beside the Kootenay, with a tremendous descent and ascent at Sheep Creek, and entered upon the newly-prospected government wagon road, which runs through a beautifully wooded, park-like country some miles from the river, over a remarkably even grade. The September sun was so particularly warm and penetrating that we were duly grateful for the cool shade afforded by the magnificent evergreens, under which we rode all the afternoon. At five o'clock Mr. Anderson proposed that we should turn off the government road for the benefit of a particularly attractive camping ground which he could point out, in a spot known only to himself and a few others, and not even located upon any with the

SOFT EVENING LIGHTS

of a perfectly cloudless sky, without a sound in the air above or on the earth beneath; the scene, as we drew rein and gazed, would alone have repaid the most arduous journey. We were also indebted to Mr. Anderson for the situation of our third night's camp, on the east side of the Upper Columbia Lake, to reach which we again turned off the main trail. The same view which had been veiled from our eyes by thick smoke from forest fires a fortnight before now lay spread out before us, a vision of unrivalled beauty, as strong a contrast by its large proportions, wide horizon, and simple evening light, to Lake Pasilqua as can be imagined. The broad waters of the Columbia Lake lay shimmering also in the light of a sun fast descending behind the distant Selkirk Range. This sheet of water is nine miles long, by two wide. Where we camped, close to a little stream which gushed out of the mountain side, not a quarter of a mile from our tent, it was alive with ducks and large flocks of geese, unfortunately only attainable in a boat. We succeeded in losing two of our horses during the night, and had to make our appearance at Mr. Armstrong's the next morning, mounted upon an Indian pony and a cayuse, which was a somewhat ignominious advent; fortunately, we picked up our truant steeds making the best of their way home in apparent enjoyment of their unwonted freedom, and were able to return them to the ranche as sound in wind and limb and in better condition than we had received them, with a grateful appreciation of their

ENDURING QUALITIES

and surefootedness. We found that an open boat was about to start from Mr. Armstrong's down the Columbia Lake and river to meet the steamer Duchess, and we succeeded in prevailing upon one of the gentleman from the ranche who was to embark in her with a French Canadian boatman to take us on board, as we were somewhat weary of the saddle, and expected to economise time by the change.

WE BID ADIEU

to our Kootenay friends, and, in company with Mr Smithe, were launched upon the lake in a boat similar to such as are used for lumbering on the Ottawa. Her carrying power seemed unlimited, as she accommodated six persons, with their baggage and effects, including saddles, bridles, blankets, and a mattress. We started with a fair wind at eleven o'clock. We missed the Duchess altogether, and had to row one hundred and thirty miles from the Upper Lake down the Columbia river to Golden City. Luckily, the weather favored us, and we reached the mooring of the steamer on the evening of September 24.

INTERIOR INCIDENTS.

Important and Interesting Inland Items of Intelligence.

From the Inland Sentinel.]

Nicola is petitioning for a telegraph connection with Spence's Bridge or Kamloops.

Rev. Father L. Jean, Nicola, has just reported that the Indians are in a bad position, being short of food. Cattle and horses are dying.

There promises to be a lively building boom in Kamloops during the present summer.

Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Victoria, preached two powerful and impressive sermons in the Court House on Sunday last, to very fair audiences.

Mr. Harry Rothwell, traveller for Johnson & Co., Montreal, met with a painful accident on Thursday last at Kamloops. He was walking along the track, when, by some means, he slipped and sprained his ankle. It places Mr. Rothwell in a rather helpless position as he lost his other leg some years ago.

On Saturday night last the long looked for, long wished for, chinook dropt down upon us and suddenly turned winter into spring. On Monday morning instead of two or three feet of snow appeared the black earth, and the running brook. Very shortly we expect to hear the bumble bees bumble, the crickets crick, and the little dicky birds warble their glad song. The playful mosquito will also be around reminding us by his endearing attentions that the past is gone, and the present is the time for action—vigorous action. Stockmen especially will rejoice at the approach of summer, as the unusually severe winter was beginning to tell against their cattle.

Directors of the Kamloops hospital for the current year: J A Mara, T T Edwards, J O Graham, E Cannell, Jas McIntosh, Rev D H Horlock, W W Spinks, H C W Ridley, A McKinnon, W P Troance.

The snow is rapidly disappearing at Pavilion Mountain, and there is plenty of feed for cattle. Mr. J. Smith, of Clinton, Mr. Boyd, of 70-mile House, and Mr. A. McLean are wintering a number of their cattle at Mr. Lehalt's place.

On the Upper Fraser river some farmers have lost half their stock; not from want of feed so much as from want of shelter from the piercing cold weather.

The Indians are losing most of their horses at the Fountain, on account of no provision being made for them.

A deliberate murder was committed about the middle of January, at Kettle River. W. Jones, a former resident in the Okanagan Valley, had some difficulty with one of his parents, who soon after went out to attend to some duty. On his return Jones met him at the door and shot him dead with a Winchester rifle. The murderer then started for Colville but returned home after going part of the way. A warrant was issued by Mr. Haynes, J. P., for his arrest, which has not yet been effected, although he has made no effort to escape.

Snow on Hope Mountain lies to a depth in some places of 20 feet. Hares, martin and other fur-bearing animals were never so plentiful. Deer on the western slope of the mountain and in the Similkameen Valley are so numerous that they are being shot to feed hogs.

George Rody, a well known prospector and miner, better known as "Poker George," who was brought from Princeton to Granite City, with a foot and hand badly frozen, crossed the great divide on the 2nd inst., and was buried the following day.

The late cold snap put a stop to mining on the benches of Granite Creek. The Mainland Co. renewed drifting on the 19th February. The ground pays three ounces to the set.

The greatest cold recorded by the thermometer at Granite was 36 degrees below zero.

Ah Kum and Fook Chung, two noted highbinders, have been committed for trial at Kamloops by Mr. Tunstall, for breaking into the store of Sun Tai, Granite City, on Christmas, and stealing $470 in gold dust.

European News.

DEMANDS THEIR RELEASE.

SOFIA, March 7.—Baron Thielmann, German Consul-General, on behalf of Russia, has demanded the release of six rebels, two of whom have already been shot. The French Consul-General has complained that Karavaloff and Tsanoff were maltreated by the government. The government denies the charge on admission of the rebels themselves. The Porte has advised the government to deal leniently with the rebels.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

PARIS, March 7.—*Figaro* of Paris says that on the plea of ill-health Msgr. Pampollo De Lindiro of Madrid has declined the papal secretaryship made vacant by the death of Cardinal Jacobini.

TERRORS OF NICE.

NICE, March 7.—In consequence of the panic caused by the recent earthquakes here hotel keepers are selling out at a great sacrifice. Many of the inhabitants are still camping out.

JAS. GORDON BENNETT.

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett's yacht, Tamuna, has arrived at Penang. Bennett is on board.

EULOGIZING BEECHER.

LONDON, March 7.—Rev. Mr. Parker, in his sermon this evening, eulogized Beecher. He expressed the profound sympathy of himself and his hearers with the afflicted pastor.

REVOLUTIONISTS SHOT.

RUSTCHUK, March 7.—Nine officers and civilians, concerned in the recent revolt, were shot here this morning. The soldiers will be tried to-morrow.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LONDON, March 7.—The steamship La Bourgogne, Captain Franguel, from New York, Feb. 26th, arrived at Havre to-day.

A CONSUL DEAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—Mr. G. Harris Heap, of the United States Consulate, died this morning.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

PARIS, March 6.—It is semi-officially denied that General Boulanger intends to visit the north east frontier.

A dynamite cartridge was exploded in an iron foundry at Bessiges to-day by some miscreant. The building was badly damaged. No arrests have been made.

An Unhappy Family.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—The *Gazette* and the Tory press still shout 40 when the House meets. They hint pretty strongly that Sir John will find some balsam for some who are now against him. The Chapleanites are secretly pleased and hardly disguise their joy over Sir Hector's narrow escape, and also Caron's. They boast that "their chief" will now bring Sir John and the Cabinet to his feet and give him what he demands, and his first demand will be the shelving of Sir Hector as leader of the French Conservatives, his resignation to a minor seat in the Cabinet and the "bouncing" of Caron, whom he detests. If these are refused, then Sir John will have music to which he will not care perhaps to dance. Chapleau, they also say will never serve in a minor office to Tupper.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

DURING WAR TIMES.

HOW THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE MANAGED VARIOUS DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Bothered About Threshing Wheat—A Woman's Way—Primitive Mills for Crushing Sugar Cane—Making "Brown" Sugar—Home Made Head Wear—Fans.

All planters were required by the Confederate government a tax or tithe of one-tenth of all the grain or provisions that was grown in the south, each town or city having its granary where was carried the tenth of grain, bacon, rice, syrup and so on to be used for the support of our army. In southern Alabama the cultivating of the cereals was a rare thing before the war. I think the same will apply to most of the interior southern states. But the planters began in earnest to grow corn, wheat, oats, rye and peas. All moist places that had hitherto been thought fit for naught were put into rice and sugar cane patches, and were found to yield plentifully. Many farmers were surprised at the great yield of wheat. I remember hearing one man who lived in Troy, Alabama, tell of highly fertilizing one acre of common pine upland as a trial. The result was seventy-five bushels of wheat. Another planter near Glennville, Alabama, cut fifty bushels of wheat from one acre he had enriched.

Of course there was some bother about threshing the wheat. While some could "thrash" and "fan" at their gin houses, there were those who would bide the time for the traveling thresher to come around. Others whose sowing and reaping was on a small scale would maul the wheat out with flails of their own make. One day we went to see the threshing arrangement one woman, whose husband and sons were in the army, had devised. We found the room carpeted with sheets and tapestried with coverlets, and the woman seated in a chair, with a common sized barrel before her. A sheaf of wheat was in her hands and she was pounding the grains of wheat out over the barrel. She would in this primitive way flail as much as two or three bushels and then spread the sheets on the ground in the open air, the wheat being poured on in a continuous stream. The wind acted as the great fan and carried the chaff lightly away. The wheat being ground at some flouring mill would last her quite a while. When used up the same rude flailing would be resorted to.

Hundreds during the war threshed in the same primitive manner.

Mills had also to be erected for crushing the juice from the sugar cane. Wooden cylinders were almost universally used, as those of iron were scarcely obtainable during the war. While wooden cylinders were not satisfactory, as all the juice of the cane could not be thoroughly pressed from the crushed cane, the farmers cheered themselves with the idea that there was no geat loss, as the swine could draw from it the leavings. The furnaces for syrup and sugar boiling were raised of rocks, if bricks were not convenient, though many small brickyards were put in operation during the four years of the war. Long wooden troughs, hollowed from trees, were also indispensable for pouring the syrup from the boilers to cool. The syrup was thick and clear. The sugar was unavoidably brown, as there was no means in the great stress of the times of clarifying it. I have seen the planters work long smooth oak splits, cut thin from the top to the bottom of the barrel filled with the home made sugar, to aid the dripping and to better free the sugar from moisture. There was a pensive and gratified delight among the planters when they had been successful in making their sugar very light and dry, and it not infrequently happened that on a neighbor calling the first thing after the conventional greeting would be to bring forth a small package of his make of sugar wrapped in brown paper. Another industry of the south that the exigency of the times called up was that of pottery, which if not food and clothing, was quite serviceable. Of course the earthenware then produced was coarse and brown, the enamel with which it was glazed would have caused a smile of disdain, perhaps, from the ancient Etruscans, but ours was a time of necessity, and there were events of more moment to occupy the thoughts than worry over the rough glazed earthenware. There being no way of getting hats or bonnets, and those we had at the beginning of the war becoming too much worn for further renovating, other expedients for the head wear had to be devized, and it was surprising the variety of material that could be used for hats, caps and bonnets.

There was palmetto, wheat and oat straw and corn husks. Even the long leaved pines, when neatly braided, were not to be scorned. We soon became quite skilled in the the varied designs of palmetto and straw braidings, which besides making hats, was also used for making baskets, fans and mats. Hats and caps were made of cloth. The "bonnet squash," known by some as the "Spanish dishrag," was grown by some for making bonnets and hats. They were really beautiful, appearing as a network of gossamer. There were those who would make the frame of the bonnet, then cover with the down and small white feathers of the goose. Larger feathers were used for the trimmings, and they were by no means rustic looking. We also gleaned a knowledge of the "willow wickerwork," and baskets of many shapes and sizes went forth of our make. A neighbor, out of the willow twigs, wove the body for her babe's carriage. We soon learned to make fans of the wing feathers of the geese. When the feathers were mature we would pluck them, being very careful in plucking to string the feathers one by one as they were taken out. All the right wing feathers were placed on one string and the left wing feathers on another string, so that when we arranged the feathers for making the fan each feather could be placed in its proper place and would have the fitting curve. We soon became quite skilled in the art of making fans. Beside those for home use we made and sold in the city of Eufaula many fans for as much as $10 and $15 apiece. I made one for my mother of the dark olive-green feathers of the peafowl. The handle I covered with a piece of dark-green silk velvet. On either side where I had joined the handle and feathers I placed a rosette made of the small green and blue variegated feathers that adorn the neck and breast of the peafowl.—Mrs. P. A. Hayne in Philadelphia Times.

Hygienic Treatment of Disease.

A great advantage in the hygienic treatment of disease is that it does not, or at least need not, interfere with sound and experience proved modes of treatment of a medicinal kind. The scientific physician finds, in fact, that there is always a consistent plan for combining the medicinal and hygienic systems. He sees that the two systems are one; he sees, further, that the mere medicinal plan without the hygienic is in all cases imperfect and in some cases worse than imperfect

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 11, 1886.

WHAT THEY ARE "LIBERAL" WITH.

Sir JOHN and his party were "liberal" with RIEL after the SCOTT murder, when they paid him $3,000 of public moneys to get him out of the country, while "wishing Sir JOHN could catch him." They were not quite so generous when they hanged him. They were liberal with the people's money when they took $39,000,000 to carry on the affairs of the country in 1883, an increase of $15,000,000 over what it cost in 1878, under MACKENZIE'S rule. They were liberal in their Indian expenditures, but the poor Indians never got the money or the food it was intended to purchase, and were left to starve. In 1878 the Indian expenditure was $421,000, and the Indians were well fed and peaceful. In the three past years the Indian expenditure has been above $1,100,000 a year, yet the Indians, cheated and insulted and left to starve by the government officials and agents, were driven to the war-path. They were liberal with the civil servants whose numbers and salaries have been increased at the country's cost by over $500,000 since 1878. They were liberal with superannuation allowances, which have been increased from $106,000 in MACKENZIE'S time to $203,000 last year. They were liberal with Sir CHARLES TUPPER, whose $10,000 salary was supplemented by a palatial residence and outfit (even his baby carriage and wine glasses being paid for by the taxpayers), costing the country $42,702.50. They were liberal with traveling expenses and cab hire for Ministers, which cost the country $194,884 in seven years, or an average of $27,840 a year.

They were liberal with the members of the Cabinet in voting each other subsidies to railways in which ministers were heavily interested as stock holders. Messrs. DALTON MCCARTHY and K. F. BURNS active members outside the Cabinet were liberally dealt with for their unflinching fidelity to the "boodle brigade" of which they formed part. They were liberal with Mr. J. C. RYKERT of St. Catharines, Ontario, He secured a timber lease in the Shell River district for $250 which, in a few months was sold for $200,000. Mr. RYKERT's share of the boodle being $90,000—$40,000 in cash to himself paid and five notes of $10,000 to Mr. RYKERT's wife, payable in one or two years after date. They were retired at maturity by the maker, who has declared by affidavit that he had been victimized. They were liberal with the timber, coal and grazing lands to their supporters by granting leases covering an area of 25,000 square miles, equal to seventeen million acres of land. They were liberal with a subsidized press. The jobbery in this branch alone amounted to hundred of thousands of dollars of a yearly loss to the country. The history of the government in respect to its liberality is one of the darkest to be found in the annals of any country. Their liberality to the Canadian Pacific Railway is so notorious that few can be found having the courage to defend the same. The heavily tax burdened electors of Victoria are asked to vote for a couple of gentlemen who, through thick and thin, for the last four years voted for the government and its "boodle" policy. To vote for these men again will have the effect of reviving the era of "boodleism" and reckless expenditure of the hard earnings of the people. Consider these facts, and in marking the ballots next Monday bear in mind the gravity of the act and the responsibility resting upon each individual to vote for the best men. Mr. BLAKE has determined to stamp out "boodleism." Then vote for such men as you know will not endorse the scandals which have been unearthed and in which the Conservative party of Canada are so seriously implicated. Capt. MCCALLUM takes high ground against such irregularities, as an avowed supporter of the Hon EDWARD BLAKE. That there are a large number of electors in the city and district endorsing the views of these gentlemen is an undoubted fact which will be made apparent next Monday night.

WHAT THEY VOTED AGAINST.

Mr. BEAVEN's bill to amend the Companies Act, 1878, which was defeated in the House yesterday, provided that Chinese could not become incorporated under that act for the purpose of working quartz mines. The Chinese have acquired such heavy vested interests in our alluvial mines, to the detriment and hurt of our province, that Mr. BEAVEN naturally was of opinion that at the inception of a new enterprise like quartz mining, was the proper time to enact prohibitory legislation. The bill enacted:

1. It shall not be lawful for Chinese to form a company or become incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1878," and the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies shall not file in his office any certificate under the above act which contains the name of Chinese. * * *

2. It shall be unlawful for a company now or hereafter incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1878, or any of the officers, agents, or servants of such company to employ Chinese directly or indirectly, in any capacity whatsoever, upon, about, or in connection with the mine, the mill, and the works, or any of the property of the company, or any work undertaken or done for or by the company. * * *

3. It shall be unlawful for any person * * * to issue to, or to sell, or to transfer any stock of such company, directly or indirectly, to a Chinese. * * *

4. It shall be unlawful for a Chinese to hold, directly or indirectly, any stock of a company incorporated. * * *

5. It shall be unlawful for any Chinese to work for any company incorporated. * * *

This is the bill against which the three Victoria members—PRIOR, TURNER and THEO. DAVIE voted.

Death.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Lieut. Col. R. W. Scott, of the 3rd Artillery, and chief of the publication office of war records of the rebellion, died at his residence in this city this afternoon of pneumonia.

Sad for the Ladies.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—C. J. Peterson, author and publisher and proprietor of Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, died suddenly at his residence last night aged 68 years.

PROOF DEMANDED.

Mr. Dunsmuir. * * There was much in THE TIMES to apologize for, as there was scarcely an article in it which was not garbled—even the election returns from the east.

So reports the *Colonist* the utterances of Mr. DUNSMUIR in yesterday's proceedings of the Assembly. This is a statement which THE TIMES will not allow to pass unchallenged. To claim perfection as journalists would be folly, for none such are to be found. According to our lights there is prescribed from day to day to THE TIMES readers an absolutely true record of the happening from all parts of the world as they reach us; and when Mr. DUNSMUIR, in his place in the Assembly yesterday, stated that THE TIMES "garbled even the election returns from the east," he gave utterance to a statement he knew to be false; nay, further, he made the assertion knowingly and with the full intention of inflicting an injury on this journal. Notwithstanding the position occupied by Mr. DUNSMUIR as "boss" of the government machine, he must be made to speak the truth. His tongue may wag freely, on street corners, when haranguing ward politicians; he may display whatever antics he pleases in private life; with these THE TIMES has nothing to do. When, however, Mr. DUNSMUIR so far forgets himself as to assert that telegraphic news reaching this office, *over his own wires are tampered with and garbled* he is exceeding a limit beyond which silence cannot be maintained. He has uttered in a public place a falsehood. Because the *Colonist* garbles dispatches—such for instance as the message sent by Sir JOHN MACDONALD to Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE last week—Mr. DUNSMUIR must not be allowed run away with the idea that THE TIMES follows the same practice. To test Mr. DUNSMUIR'S veracity we challenge him to produce proof whereby to establish his charge. The returns published the day following the election in the east, giving the Liberals a majority, no doubt was galling to the President of the Island Railway. That news sounded the death knell of Toryism not only in British Columbia but throughout Canada. Mr. DUNSMUIR has substantial reasons for desiring the continuance in power of Sir JOHN and his "boodlers." It is a well-known fact that the "Laird" has more than one axe to grind; which explains the milk in the cocoanut, and his too undue haste in asserting that dispatches made up for the press by the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and other points, and paid for at an excessive monopoly rate, are garbled by THE TIMES is a base fabrication. We repeat that of the many willful misstatements made by Mr. DUNSMUIR this last one is the grossest. Now, let him produce his proof or stand forth as a convicted public slanderer and falsifier.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

There was quite a tempest in a teapot for half an hour on the question of "garbling," raised by DAVIE (Victoria). When bull-fighters want to inflame the passions of the male bovine, a red flag is waved before the eyes of the dull-witted, unreasoning brute, and, presto, every evil propensity is aroused and the poor beast becomes madder than a March hare. In the same way, flaunting the TIMES before the eyes of THEODORE DAVIE, produces precisely the same effect, with the exception perhaps that the four-legged quadruped comes to its senses quicker and does not during its *dementia* make itself so ridiculous.

Some person shook a TIMES in the face of THEODORE yesterday, and as a matter of course the "angry passions" of the junior member were instantly aroused, and had it not been for Mr. Speaker POOLEY he would undoubtedly have butted his brains out against a stone wall. In printing the report of the minority committee on the "marked" ballot fraud, the word "not" was accidentally omitted, and although it was apparent, on the face of it, that the error was unintentional, the three members for Victoria had the bad taste to affirm their belief that the word was purposely left out. The following is the clause in correct form:

6. That the Returning Officer states his attention was *not* called to the line mentioned during the polling of votes but he noticed it in the case of one ballot during the counting of the votes; that he was about to throw out this ballot on that account when his attention was called to the fact that the line was printed from the back.

It will be quite obvious to anyone reading the clause without the word *not* that its omission was a typographical error. Of course we regret the mistake, and as soon as our attention has been called to it we hasten to make a correction. But the men who said they believed that it was *intentional* on our part surely cannot understand the English language, or they must have a very poor opinion of our ability to "garble." The article, "a fraud revealed," did not depend upon the omission of the word *not* in the above clause. The whole report was a justification for the conclusions arrived at, viz., that a fraud was attempted at the last election. If the whole of clause six was "garbled" out of existence, the fact still remains that the ballots were printed in such a manner that a line appeared to be drawn across Mr. BEAVEN's name, and that that line was illegally placed there.

King Coal has such an antipathy to the word "garbled" that he would not accept WEBSTER'S dictionary for a definition of it as meaning mutilated. The "jolly old soul" has not as much sense in his whole corporation as WEBSTER had in his feet, yet he would ring in a stale chestnut on the House to the disgust of all

Electric Litigation.

OTTAWA, March 5.—A large amount of evidence was taken before the Minister of Agriculture to-day in support of the application of Wright and Hibbard to have the Bell Telephone Co. Edison transmitter.

The Dread Epidemic.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Secretary of State is informed that cholera has been officially declared epidemic at Montevideo.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

We have a very costly system of government in Canada. Our federal system is framed upon a most extravagant plan. Our governor general's salary is $50,000 the same as that of the president of the great nation beside us. We pay besides salary about $80,000 a year—$130,000 a year for maintaining the vice regal establishment. We have thirteen cabinet ministers at $8,000 a year each, while the great nation beside us with twelve times our population manages its affairs with a cabinet of eight ministers at $8,000 each. The governor of New York state, with a population greater than the dominion, receives a salary of $5,000. The governor of Maine, with twice our population in New Brunswick, receives $1,500 a year, while the govenor in this province receives $9,000 a year, and in the larger provinces $10,000 a year. Who gave us this extravagant and expensive system of government? The government led by Sir JOHN MACDONALD. We have paid these big salaries for twenty years past. They are incorporated in our constitution framed by the MACDONALD party, and unless the constitution is changed we and our descendants will have to lie under the burden for all time to come. Is this in the interests of the business man, the farmer, or the workingman? Certainly not. But it suits the ideas of the Sir Knights and monopolists, millionaires, who wish to set up the style and ape the manners of old world royalty. The entire federal system is framed on the same expensive scale. The big salaries and allowances at the top of our political fabric and the army of officials below are the direct result of Macdonaldism. They are eating out the people's substance. What wonder that we are constantly running deeper and deeper into debt, and finding our taxes continually increased. The system is extravagant, and the administration of it is worse. And there is no hope of remedy from our present rulers.

It has been discovered that the very expressive term "boodle" is derived from the old Dutch word boedel, signifying property or goods obtained in an illegitimate way. It is one of those striking instances of the deterioration of words. In the early stages of its existence "boedel" had no evil meaning attached to it; neither had the words pagan or villain any dark significance in their early history. But by long established usage villain and pagan have come to signify everything that is bad. And so it is with boedel. It has long been associated by the Dutchman with wealth obtained in an unlawful manner. And hence the present use of the Anglo-Saxonized word "boodle" in the sense of money secured by robbing the public chest. It is for this reason that the MACDONALD-TUPPER combination has been named "the boodling party." Its whole energy is devoted to the absorption of the public funds for private ends.

UNRELIABLE AS USUAL.

Another dispatch is paraded by the *Colonist* in black letter, purporting to have been sent to this city by Sir John Macdonald relating to the alleged ministerial majority. The crafty premier concludes his dispatch by the statement the government's majority will be forty-three. He claims that fifty-three ministerialists supporters have been elected in Nova Scotia, nine in New Brunswick, four in Manitoba and one in British Columbia, and that out of the sixty-five members elected in Quebec thirty-seven or thirty-eight will support the government. No reference is made to Prince Edward Island. The "party" here are evidently very doubtful of the result and are making free use of the wires to glean something encouraging from the wily unscrupulous chieftain. A few days ago it was fifty of a majority and nothing less; then it went down to twenty-eight and now it is up to forty-three. We have not hesitated to state that no credence can be placed on any statement emanating from that source, as Sir John, when party stands in view or is in jeopardy, has never been famed for his truth-abiding propensities. Notable instances of his total disregard of the truth have frequently been quoted. The Pacific scandal escapade; the orange lodge prevarication and the Riel deception at Peterboro'.

Prior to the nomination a list of candidates on both sides were in the field in Quebec. After the nomination they were classified in accordance with the views they held. There can be no mistaking how the majority of the representatives of that province will go—for the LiLeral sweep on the 22nd ult., was greater than at the local elections las October. The *Colonist* refers to the Winnipeg papers as ensamples for us to follow. Will it suprise our readers when we state that such men as Mr. Scriver, of Stanstead is classed a ministerialist by the *Manitoban* in company with others equally pronounced Liberals. THE TIMES until it is convinced to the contrary still adheres to the correctness of the returns sent us from the east, namely that the opposition up to the latter end of last week had a majority Mr. Jas. D. Edgar, M. P., for West Ontario, is no stranger to D. W. Higgins of the *Colonist*. When the latter gentleman had reached the end of his tether; was all but out of house, home and business who came to his relief with the balm that gladdened the heart and set his feet on the highway to prosperity? It was Mr. James D. Edgar—then envoy from the Mackenzie administration to this city. Mr. Higgins will not dare say that Mr. Edgar is not a man of his word. He has tested that gentleman's veracity. Then knowing him so well we shall call Mr. Higgins to testify whether or not Mr Edgar is a "falsifier" and a "garbler" The following message was received at this office on the 2nd inst.:

To J. C. MCLAGAN:

TORONTO, March 2.—1:30 P. M.—Government majority: Ontario, 13; Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 2; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 1. Total 25. Opposition majorities: Prince Edward Island, 6; Quebec straight Liberal, 15, and 7 Independent Nationalists. Northwest and British Columbia elections Monday; will hold balance of power.

J. D. EDGAR.

Mr. Edgar is possibly as well posted as the Premier. He is one of the opposition whips and principal organizers, and as much entitled to be relied upon as the Premier—and much more so. Why do the Conservatives not publish the list of members elected in Quebec? Liberals everywhere are encouraged at the hopeful news of the approaching change, which nothing can stop.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 5.—The Dominion parliament has been convoked for April 13.

CANADA'S BOODLERS.

The Story of How Canada's Domain was Filtered Away to Favorites

By the Dominion Government—An Inland Empire Parted

cut.

would hand them hold on the people. Care should be taken not to renominate any of those members whose names have become associated with land grabbing schemes and the peddling of railway charters. There are surely many Conservatives of ability whose characters are beyond reproach. Why not select such men in preference to those whose reputations have become smirched? It cannot be supposed that the electors prefer to be represented by men of easy morals rather than by upright men. The responsibility for the selection of candidates largely rests with the constituencies, and the various political associations of both parties throughout the country should see to it that none but honest men are nominated. * * * For the sake of their own reputations, if not for the good of the country, the honest members should combine against the 'boodlers.' Such men may temporarily be useful to a party, but ultimately they are bound to injure it, and the most politic, as well as the most honorable course, is to force their retirement from public life. Turn the rascals out!"

RANCH AND COAL LANDS.

Leases of pasture lands have been made without asking for competition at 1 cent per acre rent, equal to 6 per cent on 16 cents an acre. These leases have been made to friends with no restriction except that not more than 100,000 acres should be leased to one party. A return recently brought down shows that on March 1st, 1886, 2,452,610 was under lease to 58 companies, 38 companies with 1,592,290 acres had cattle on their holdings, 20 companies with 869,320 acres had no cattle on their holdings. The total number of cattle, sheep and horses upon these ranches was 63,714, or 1 for each 38 acres, showing that leases had been made for in advance of actual wants, as was only natural when it costs only $1 a year to hold 100 acres. From the vast area placed under lease the government has received a total revenue of only $66,255. Lands ought not to have been leased faster than required, and when leased should have been put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The policy with regard to coal land leases has been equally reprehensible. The returns brought down to February, 1883, show that 445 applications were made. In the list of applications members of Parliament figured as follows:

J C Patterson,	M P....4	Applications.
C C Colby,	M P....7	do
John Haggart,	M P....1	do
A Boultbee,	M P....1	do
Thomas Scott,	M P....3	do
Han T N Gibbs,	M P....1	do
Hector Cameron,	M P....1	do
J G Blanchet,	M P....1	do
Dalton McCarthy,	M P....1	do
J C Rykert,	M P....1	do
Robert Hay,	M P....1	do
George Hillard,	M P....1	do
Alex Sir A T Galt	2	do
Hon John Norquay	2	do
Nicholas Flood Davin	1	do
Edward Farrher	1	do

These were the returns brought down up to and inclusive of 1883.

So far as the settlement of the Northwest Territories is concerned it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the policy of the government has been one of hostility to that great country. Notwithstanding the large sums of money expended in that part of the Dominion the fact remains undisputed that the expectations formed regarding its progress have not been realized. This has been largely due, perhaps, to the fact that the government granted these lands to speculators. Nothing perhaps has had a more unfavorable influence upon the settlement or the Northwest than the fact that the government acted upon applications for blocks of land, which were to be given to speculators, if they conformed to the conditions, at half the price the settler had to pay for the land. The rush was something phenomenal:

Robert Hay, M. P.,	applied for	6½ townships
Robert Hay, M. P.,	"	2 "
Robert Hay, and associates	"	2 "
Robert Hay	"	5 "
Col. Williams, M. P.	"	6 "
George A. Drew, M. P.	"	4 "
C. H. Mackintosh, M. P., as	"	7 "
Jno White, M. P., & asso.	"	4 "
Geo. Guillet, P. P., "	"	10 "
" " "	"	3 "
C. F. Ferguson, M. P.,	"	8 "
Hugh Krants, M. P.	"	5 "
T. Valin, M. P. & G. Ross,	"	2 "
Thos. Arkell, M. P. & asso.	"	6 "
Wm. Elliott, M. P. "	"	5 "
M. H. Gault,	"	3 "
Robert Doull, M. P.	"	4 "
Geo. P. Orton, M. P.	"	6 "
C. F. Ferguson, M. P. & as	"	6 "
P. Valin, M. P.	"	1 "
J. C. Patterson, & assoct's	"	3 "
J. S. McCuaig, M. P.	"	1 "
James Beaty, M. P.	"	1 "
J. H. Dionat, M. P.	"	6 "
Chas. Wallace, M. P. & as.	"	6 "
C. C. Colby, M. P. & oth'rs	"	6 "
Senator Almon & others	"	12½ "
D. MacMillan, M. P.	"	6 "

Here are the names of twenty-one members of parliament making applications for land to the government, to be received on conditions so favorable that they expected to secure these lands at half-price, of $1 an acre. In addition, Sir A. T. Galt applied for fifty townships; and that gentleman was allowed $1500 from the Treasury of Canada to pay his expenses while he went to the Northwest to select his land. Here are other names:

Wm. Sharples,	applied for	2 Townships
R. Henry & others,	"	4 "
H. Symmes,	"	6 "
D. Tisdale,	"	6 "
A. T. Drummond,	"	17 "
T. Long and G. Moberly,	"	16 "
A. Ferguson,	"	39 "
D. Tisdale,	"	6 "

The number of orders-in-council granted for timber leases alone were 550, covering an area of 25,000 square miles of the public domain, and that practically no bonus had been received by the government for all this enormous territory; while since 1879 the province of Ontario, for 7,986 miles under license, had received in bonuses on the same $1,785,000! What does the honest yeomanry of Victoria think of these scandalous affairs? Will they, by their votes, continue men in power who have so grossly prostituted sacred trust reposed in them? Do so will result in the country being n over bodily in a few years to boodlers and monopolists. Then vote *against* sers. Baker and Shakespeare by crossing your ballots for Capt. McCallum.

n the 4th of May, 1883, Sir Charles pper, at that time Minister of Railways said: Having given the subject my and fullest consideration, I estimate the receipts of this department from sale of agricultural and coal lands, per dues, rents of grazing lands, and s of mineral lands other than coal, the royalties from the minerals, beg 1st January, 1883, and 31st December 1891, both days inclusive, will amount is less than $58,000,000. The results 1880 to 1885, much more than half time specified, show net receipts of t $400,000 over the cost of survey administration of the lands, without ting the cost of Indians, mounted ce, immigration or local government." e "great stretcher" drew considerson his imagination, Mr. J. C. Rykert, however, was more practical. He red a fruit for $250 which in a few ths was sold for $200,000. Mr. Rykert's share of the "boodle" being $90,000! sers. Baker and Shakespeare also enled and connived in this swindle upon country by voting with the government through thick and thin during the parliament. They aided in robbing Dominion of millions of dollars. At business the "boodlers" are thorough pts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, March 5.—In the Commons to-night Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, announced that the government had received news of risings in Bulgaria. The outbreaks have been entirely suppressed and were only confined to small portions of troops at Silistria and Rustchuk, incited by emissaries from refugees. No risings elsewhere.

It is reported that Lord Hartington approves in the main the provisions of the government bill to amend criminal law in Ireland, a draft of which has been submitted by him.

The Government's Irish bill provides that a special jury list be drawn from the class that are not liable to intimidation. It shall be formed for the trial of special offenders.

It is reported that as soon as a parliamentary vacancy occurs Sir George O. Trevelyan will stand as a Gladstonian candidate.

A state of seige has been proclaimed at Sofia.

The *Standard* this morning, in which no mention was made of Sir Hicks-Beach resigning, says Sir Micheal is suffering from an affectation of his eyes, but he will probably reappear in Parliament on Monday.

The *Standard* this morning says Russia addressed a note to Spain regarding her resumption of freedom of action in European affairs.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was absent from the House of Commons last night being confined to his bed by a severe cold. The daily *Telegraph* thinks he will resign as chief secretaryship for Ireland as his health will not allow him to continue to perform the arduous duties of that office.

LONDON, March 5.—The Red Star Line steamship Waiswand, which went ashore at Goodwin Sands, near Deal, while on her way to Antwerp from New York, floated, after throwing overboard 200 tons of her cargo. She has been towed to Antwerp.

Troubles in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, March 5.—Nine of the Rustchuk rebels have been sentenced to death. The Consuls of various powers at Rustchuk have urged a postponement of carrying out the sentence. The other troops who took part in the insurrection have been sentenced to prison. Capt. Ballman is charged with being one of the leaders of the insurrection. He is claimed to be a Russian subject; he sought German protection in Bulgaria to-day.

Will go to Berlin.

LONDON, March 5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is suffering from catarrh and his resignation was due to that cause. He will proceed to Berlin for the purpose of undergoing treatment by a celebrated oculist in that city.

Hicks-Beach's Successor.

LONDON, March 5.—It is officially announced this afternoon that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned the office of Secretary for Ireland and that Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Scotland, has been appointed to succed him.

More War Talk.

VIENNA, March 5.—Fear of war in Russian Poland is causing suspense of all business. Financial firms are reducing their credits to a minimum.

German Elections.

BERLIN, March 5—Complete returns are as follows: Conservatives, 18; Imperials, 39; National Liberals, 100; Centre, 97; New German Liberals, 34; Polish, 15; Protestors, 15; Socialists, 11; Guelph, 4, and Danish, 1.

From Italy.

ROME, March 5.—Prime Minister Depretis and his colleagues held a conference to-day, which lasted two hours. It was decided to obey King Humbert's command to resume their portfolios.

A Royal Birth.

COPENHAGEN, March 5.—Crown Princess of Denmark has been delivered of a son.

From Vancouver.

Mr. James McArthur, of the firm of Messrs. E. S. Scoullar & Co., returned from Vancouver last night. He reports every thing as very quiet and orderly. The Victoria boys are behaving themselves splendidly. The citizens of Vancouver are wroth with rage at the government's conduct in sending volunteers there to guard the place. The corporation will resent payment of the sum necessary to liquidate the expenses connected with the affair. The Hon. Provincial Secretary's cake is dough there forevermore. It is believed he could have stayed the hasty drastic measures enforced against the city. Some of the hot headed traders and merchants are already talking of boycotting Victoria's dealers, believing that this city had considerable to do with the unpleasant affair. It should not be forgotten that the Hon. Mr. Beaven, Messrs. Grant, Orr and others of the opposition opposed the scheme. Not a solitary ministerialist aided them in voting against this unwarranted high-handed proceeding.

The Pope has created Mr. Charles Santley, the singer, a Knight commander of St. Gregory the Great.

Sir Andrew B. Walker, Bart., of Liverpool, is to subscribe £10,000 to the building fund of the Liverpool Cathedral.

A memorial of the late Mr. Henry Fawcett was unveiled in Westminster Abbey by Lord Granville.

The effective strength of the London Scottish Volunteers is now 869 including 28 officers, as against 666 last year.

The Missouri State Geologist estimates the land and coloured lead wealth of that state at $1 to $2,000,000. He estimates the area of land to contain 5,000,000 acres.

Another Liberal Candidate
ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

IT IS NOW CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES THAT

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 11, 1886.

Alarmed.

The Tories of the city are so dreadfully alarmed at their impending doom that it has been found necessary to appeal to Winnipeg for consolation. A telegram is paraded this morning in the *Colonist* purporting to have been received from Mr. W. B. Scarth, of Winnipeg. That rabid Tory also claims that Sir John's majority is twenty-nine. We pilfer the Toronto *Mail's* version and that of *L'Etendard*. The garbled despatch from Sir John is withheld to publish the news of a claimed majority far and near. To cover their utter defeat the Tories, true to the traditions of that party are claiming every body. Even Mr. James Trow, M. P. for South Perth, the opposition which in the last parliament is claimed as a Conservative. He says he is a Grit in every sense of the term and threatens the Tories with a libel suit for classifying him amongst such doubtful company. He has no faith in the "boodle brigade."

The Vancouver Affair.

The Vancouver *Herald* says: "Mr. Beaven made the most sensible speech in connection with the Vancouver bill. It shows that common sense had not taken leave of all the members."

"Mr. John Robson saw in this Vancouver trouble an opportunity to make a world-wide reputation and he meant to embrace it. The reputation of being a Briton was of more consequence to him than the unjustifiable invasion of civic rights. Then he got pathetic about the "blot it would cause to rest on our fair escutcheon." This is a specimen of John's highfalutin, and consists of fuss and feathers. The world-wide reputation the Legislature will receive by this Vancouver matter will be that of fools and they have fairly earned it."

Then and Now.

The Vancouver *News* says that Capt. Mitchel, of the British bark St. Lawrence now in port, on making his first sea voyage, visited Burrard Inlet eighteen years ago. At that time both the Hastings and Moodyville Mills were worked by water power, and the vessel in which he arrived brought on board machinery for the latter mill. With the exception of the space covered by the mill buildings and a few houses adjoining, both sides of the Inlet were one dense mass of forest trees. During his stay in port the vessel's crew depended entirely for their food upon deer, elk and game brought in by the Indians from the neighborhood. Elk could be taken in abundance and were as plentiful as deer are now.

A Deliberate Forgery.

In the *Colonist's* campaign issue of this morning there was published an alleged copy of an agreement between Lim Sam and Look Deh, two well-known Chinamen, and Mr. T. B. Humphreys, wherein the latter agreed, for the sum of $900, to return three Chinese women to their friends. The agreement was a deliberate forgery, and early in the forenoon an affidavit pronouncing it such was sworn to by Lim Sam and Look Den before Mr. Ed. Allen, J. P., and posted on Campbell's corner. An act more villainous cannot be conceived.

A Lie Nailed.

The *Colonist* this morning says:

"No Toronto papers come through since the day of election."

A gentleman, well known in Victoria and vicinity, arrived from the east on Saturday. To his kindness and courtesy THE TIMES is indebted for copies of the Toronto *Mail* and *Globe* of Saturday, 26th February, and Toronto *Tribune* of the 25th. That gentleman was Captain Larkin, the well known Canadian contractor. The *Colonist* is as unreliable as the weather. It always lies. In short, the truth is not in it, or a virtue possessed by those connected with it.

Mr. Pitt's Denial.

Mr. R. D. Pitt, speaking at Mr. Trapp's meeting at Vancouver, replied to the charge made by Mr. Higgins in the House, which was that he (Pitt) was at one time the leader in a Fenian attempt to blow up the dry dock. The allegations, he said, were totally groundless, and he could not understand how they ever came to be made, especially by one whom he had always believed to be an old and sincere friend.

The Missing Men.

The party of missing explorers referred to in Friday's issue, consisted of C. C. Ralston, of Vancouver; John Thomas, otherwise known as "Nitty Jack," and another young man. They have now been absent eleven weeks. Their destination was understood to be Knight's Inlet, and as they only took five weeks' provisions it is feared the whole party has been lost. A search party will proceed north and endeavor to ascertain their fate.

Proof Demanded.

The local Tories in their zeal to keep up their end of the political boodle stick publish telegrams from the premier and others. It will be observed that no date is given. No names of members elect. No constituencies or majorities. Read the full and complete account of these given in to-day's TIMES, taken from the Toronto papers up to Saturday, Feb. 26.

Lie No. 2 Nailed.

The latest eastern Canadian exchanges received in this city by mail were the Winnipeg papers of the 24th ult.

So says the *Colonist* of this morning. It is another bold, bald falsehood and nailed so on the spot. See comments elsewhere regarding Toronto journals of the 26th ult.

Fatal Accident.

At Port Moody on Friday night, as a special freight train from the east was entering the yard six cars jumped the track. A brakeman, named David Quackenbush, who was on top of the cars at the time, was thrown off and crushed beneath the wheels. Death was instantaneous.

A Mexican Outrage.

LOS ANGELES, Cala., March 7.—General Miles has received a telegram from Captain Lawton saying his troops were encamped near Nogales but anticipated no trouble. The Mexican authorities regret the outrage and have arrested all but one offender and turned them over to the American officers.

Mr Mara's Position.

The Island *Sentinel* has been requested by Mr. Mara to state that he sent no such telegram as appeared in the Montreal press. When he was informed that the *Globe* classed him as an Independent he simply informed Sir John Macdonald that he was elected to give an independent support to the present government.

Off the Rocks.

The bark Viola, which drifted ashore in Esquimalt harbor on Saturday morning, was floated during the following night. It is thought that she has not sustained any serious damage.

New Tug.

Mr. J. M. Cowper, of New Westminster, has given a contract for the construction of a new tug, 60 feet long, to be ready in May.

A VILE TRAFFIC.

How Chinese Girls are Treated by Their Masters.

In a recent issue the Montreal *Herald* dwells at some length upon the enormity of the crime of abducting young, innocent girls from their homes and sent to the haunts of sin in the cities of the east. Revelations have lately been made of unfortunate women who were taken prisoners, as it were, to the backwoods of Michigan, to the lumbering camps. Equally revolting stories have come to light in reference to what is being done in this line in Quebec and throughout Eastern Ontario. When such a deplorable state of affairs exists there, the *Herald* pectinently says, "what it is in the interior of British Columbia may easily be imagined. What the exact number of these poor creatures is, or what the amount the government makes out of them we cannot tell, and must wait until the session to obtain the necessary returns to discover, but the number is large and we believe increasing. These girls are purchased from their parents in China. What lies may be told by the *comprador* who obtains them goodness only knows, but his explanations are probably as truthful as the advertisements that catch the Canadian girls whose lives are sacrificed in the Michigan woods. Having been purchased, they are shipped to British Columbia, and there the government steps in and demands its share. We believe the department considers that $50 for each girl is about the square thing, and having received this it allows the trade with the masters of the Chinese brothels to go on. The girls are handed over to their purchasers, and enter on their life in Canada. A certain number, we understand, are shipped into the interior and of their life there probably the story of the Michigan girls may be *pari passu* a faithful account. We have already called attention to this matter and the organs are silent upon it. But we do not believe that the Canadian people desire to become partners in a slave trade of any kind, and least of all such a slave trade as this. Several members of the government have visited British Columbia within the year. They cannot be ignorant of the business in which they are engaged, and the people of Canada will not hold them guiltless for permitting such a state of things to exist in a Canadian community.

A CARD.

To the Liberal Electors of Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS:

My most sincere thanks are due to all of you individually, who have given me your support and suffrages in this election, and I am grateful to you for your confidence.

At the last moment, as it were, you rallied to support the Liberal cause; but numbers and better organization have defeated us; nor were half our names on the roster, and without votes we were without arms. The electoral fight in this province was but a skirmish between outposts. The two big battalions will meet at Ottawa, in numbers pretty evenly matched, whilst the enemy is encumbered with the booty and spoils they have wrested from the nation in their last campaign.

The victory may yet be on the side of liberty and justice against class government and monopoly.

You, gentlemen, have been the first in all British Columbia to raise the banner of Liberalism. You have sown the seed that will grow. You have headed a cause, that if weak in this province now, must finally triumph, if we unite our forces in the future. I hope the day is not far distant when we may fight this battle again, with our ranks closed up, and with our forces organized under our Liberal association, that should have branches at the electoral centres throughout the province, on whose lists all true Liberals should enroll their names for service in the good cause.

I am gentlemen,

Faithfully and gratefully yours,

ARTHUR EWD. MCCALLUM.

Another Centennial.

It may be as well to remind our readers that the Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne is to be open on August 1, next year, and will remain open for a period of six months. The exhibits are to comprise processes of manufactures as well as finished articles, and space is to be provided, free of charge, subject to the control of the Commission. There is thus some eighteen months before the exhibition opens, and we sincerely hope that no effort will be spared on the part of those in authority in Canada to secure the adequate representation of the Dominion at Melbourne. It is certain that no step is more likely to bring Canadian manufactures before the people of the Antipodes than the inclusion of a good Canadian Court at the Melbourne Exhibition. It must, however, be borne in mind, as Sir Samuel Davenport pointed out in our columns some time since, that it is not a large representation of Canadian goods that is wanted. What is needed is a well-arranged representation of such Canadian products and manufactures as are likely to find a market in Australasia. The newly appointed Agent-General at Sydney will by this time have learnt the exact directions in which Canadian trade may be looked for. And by the help of his advice no difficulty should arise in taking full advantage of the Exhibition.

The American Mails.

Says the London *Canadian Gazette*: Mr Raikes is to be heartily congratulated on the outcome of the struggle with the Liverpool steamship companies in the matter of the American mails. Such an excellent service of four mails a week as his persistent action has secured is a boon which Canadians no less than residents in the United States will appreciate. Moreover, the government right to hire the steamers of the company in time of war at a fixed rate for employment as transports or cruisers is an important provision which may in time become applicable to steamers plying between British ports and Canada. It is also worthy of note that the subsidy of the Imperial Government to the Pacific steamship service of the Canadian Pacific Railway will, it is generally supposed, assume a somewhat similar form. The new contracts on the Atlantic coast extend over thirteen months, coming into operation at the beginning of next year. From that date therefore, Canada will have a service *via* New York, in addition to the direct Canadian mail, such as has never been previously known.

More Taxation.

In a recent interview Sir John Macdonald said that he was determined to provoke retaliatory measures against the United States. He said:

"As to trade relations, well, we shall very likely raise the duty on such articles as generally come from the United States, and in that way we will bring the people of that country to a knowledge of the fact that we must have recognition."

Settling It.

"Privy" Coun. Higgins and his marionettes are said to be disputing the right of each other to the appellation of being the boss clossel fabricators on the continent. The existing relations are consequently becoming somewhat strained.

POLITICAL CONTEST

Still in Full Blast in the East—What Both Parties are Doing.

How Returning Officers are Acting—Close Majorities and Strange Decisions.

The following dispatches were filed in Toronto by THE TIMES correspondent on the dates named, but in consequence of the recent storm and interruptions to the wires in the mountains, they did not reach Victoria until Tuesday morning:

"CLAIMING."

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—"Claiming" continues to be the order of the day, but the government organs are getting down to smaller figures with every issue. It is admitted that the situation is now controlled by the Quebec bolters. Full returns give Shefford to Audet, Conservative.

Adam Hood, of Markham, has been committed for trial for attempted bribery in Boultbee's interest in East York.

Protests will be entered against the return of Tupper for Cumberland and Mills for Annapolis, N. S.

Rev. Father Burke, of Quebec, yesterday denounced from the pulpit the bribery practiced by the Tories in Quebec West.

The government are much depressed by the result of the contest. They know the bolters will stick to Mr. Blake and that a change of government, or another appeal to the country must be made within a very few months. The Algoma election takes place on Thursday. Both parties are making a desperate fight.

STARTLING IRREGULARITIES.

TORONTO, Ont., March 1.—The Quebec Nationalist and Liberal papers claim Mr. Audet, of Shefford, as a supporter of the government. Mr. Desaulniers, opposition, is definitely elected for Maskinonge. It is therefore still impossible to say which side has the advantage in the contests so far held.

In North Grey yesterday the returning officer refused to declare the Conservative candidate elected owing to the failure of his deputies to send in returns from the polling places. The figures returned given Allen, Liberal, a majority of 52. Similar irregularities are also reported from North Essex, South Brant, Halton, East Hastings, Prince Edward, South Wentworth, Sunbury, N. B., Yamaska and elsewhere. It is believed, however, that the returning officers generally will declare the candidates having the largest number of votes elected without reference to the carelessness or dishonesty of deputies. That many deputies were willing to serve their employers by disfranchising the Liberal strongholds are plainly evident. The Liberals daily grow more satisfied with the general situation.

SIR JOHN'S MAJORITY IN KINGSTON.

TORONTO, March 2.—The recount in Kingston yesterday increased Sir John Macdonald's majority to seventeen. Across the back of four ballots cast for the Liberal candidate a deputy returning officer had written the names of the voters. A protest will be entered against the premier's return.

The official count in Haldimand gives Mr. Colter, Liberal, a majority of thirteen. This seat was claimed by the Conservatives. Charles Langelier, Liberal, is declared elected in Montmorencie by a majority of one.

The election for Algoma takes place to-morrow. Both parties are working hard.

Hon. Thos. White has gone to the Northwest and is announced to address meetings at Regina and Calgary. Hon. David Laird is making a splendid fight in the Saskatchewan district and Mr. Ross is pressing Davin hard in Western Assiniboia.

$20 FOR A CAT.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3.—There is nothing especially new in the political situation. The Winnipeg recount announced to take place yesterday was adjourned. It is believed the Conservatives fear Mr. Scarth will lose the seat, and were afraid of the probable effect on the Algoma election. It has been found that $20 was paid for a cat in Kingston just before the recent voting, and that the deputy returning officer wrote the names of Reform voters across the back of their ballots in defiance of the protests of the Reform scrutineers. The election of Sir John will certainly be voided.

It is stated that ex-Speaker Kirkpatrick is going to London as high commissioner, to keep the place warm for Sir John Macdonald, who will relieve Mr. Kirkpatrick in a few months, when Tupper will become leader of the Conservative party.

PLOTTING TO STEAL SEATS.

TORONTO, Ont., March 4.—The returns from Algoma indicate the election of Burke, Liberal. The Conservative candidate has a majority of 131 in Western Algoma, and Burke has 63 majority on the North shore. The Manitoulin Islands, where a Sault Ste Marie dispatch estimates that Burke will run 250 ahead, have not been heard from.

Col. Amyot, late Conservative member for Belle Chasse, but returned at the last election as an opponent of the government, declares that the Nationalists will stand by Mr. Blake to a man. The Tories are plotting to steal a number of Reform seats.

ANOTHER TORY SEAT WON.

Full returns from Algoma are not yet to hand, but it is conceded on all hands that Burke, Liberal, is elected in the district, which in 1882, gave Dawson almost his whole majority of 595, now gives him only 58. The government feel this new blow keenly and are preparing to put forth desperate efforts to carry the Northwest. Sir John Macdonald himself is sending out the most misleading telegrams claiming a majority of 25 and 30, when every candid man admits the parties are about evenly divided.

The recount in Winnipeg reduced the Tory majority to 8. In Maskinonge, Coulombe, Conservative, is counted in by a majority of 6. The return will be contested.

Great indignation is expressed over the attempt to count out Mr. Holton, in Chateauguay, on account of scandalous irregularities by the deputy returning officers. Mr. Holton's majority is 354. If he is deprived of the seat there will be serious trouble.

TRADITIONAL TORY TACTICS.

TORONTO, Ont., March 7.—Later returns assure the election of Burke, Liberal, in Algoma, by about 150 majority. Scandalous intimidation and bribery were practiced in the interest of the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Holton has been declared elected in Chattanguay and Nasson, Conservative, in North Grey. Mr. M. C. Cameron, has entered a protest against the return of Porter, Conservative, in West Huron. The Conservatives have stolen Queens, N. B., the returning officer usurping the functions of the courts and threw out the entire Liberal vote on the ground that the Liberal candidate's deposit was improperly made. A protest will be made.

The effort to have Perry, Liberal, counted out in Prince Edward Island has not been successful.

In Yamaska the Conservative candidate was elected by the irregularities of deputy returning officers which lost the Liberal standard bearer 150 votes. The seat will be contested, as will also Joliette where the Tory candidate is returned by the casting vote of the returning officer. These two seats having been counted for the Conservatives the returns make no change in the situation. It is absolutely certain that at the conclusion of the election trials, the Liberals will have a working majority in parliament.

cut

CANTING HYPOCRISY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Doctor Johnson defines patriotism to be "the last refuge of a scoundrel." If the blatant patriotism of his day deserved a stricture so severe, how would he have characterized men who, in season and out of season, are forever parading their zeal for public morality, with anything but clean hands? Witness Honest John's motion in the House, the preamble being for the better observance of the Lord's day, etc. How forward to intermeddle when a reputation for piety can be got so very cheaply, is the aforesaid Honest John. Does he or does he not know, that the municipalities have the power to regulate all such things within themselves. I often wonder how much real sincerity there is in these men who seem so devout, so zealous of any violation, as they deem it, of the Lord's day. It is enough for the House to know that in this *ultima thule* of western progress there are hundreds of men who will not suffer any dictation as to how they shall spend any one day in the week.

What a farcical throwing of dust for a minister to waste the time of the House, and consequently the money of the province in pandering to the old maidism and school-girlism of his constituency, as if there were not forsooth a thousand grievances urgently demanding redress with an empty treasury, provincial bankruptcy, our roads in a most deplorable state, worse to-day that the history of the province has ever shown, with bridges impassable, ruin and wreck on every road and trail in the province, with the laws of debtor and creditor in such a state that they are but a shield and a protection to the swindler and the dishonest, with the whole machinery of the laws in fact in such an unsatisfactory state that it is no infrequent occurrence to be mulcted without any satisfaction to either.

Again, look at the greed of syndicate stock owners, allowed to depasture the ranges and eat out every acre of pasture in the country, so that they may count their herds by tens of thousands. The cruel avarice of these men forbids their making provision for their too numerous herds; hence in a severe winter like the present the cattle die in thousands to feed the wolf and the coyote, so that to satisfy the cupidity of a few the pasture is destroyed with about one-tenth of the beneficial results that under a different state of things would be obtained. I would ask, does not this state of things demand wise legislation. But can we hope for it under the *regime* of men wrapt and engarbed in a canting hypocrisy; men all too keenly alive to the pecuniary advantage of land grabs and town lot sections, too busy forestalling executive secrets so that they may become rich; men who pretend to deem it sin in Tom or Harry taking a glass of beer on Sunday, but who have unblushingly wasted the money of the province under the pretence of road making, etc., in giving bonuses for the support and reward of their political pets. I reiterate, we cannot expect wise legislation from such a clique—a clique who seem to take their inspiration from some of the women and many of the school girls of our different sections. Honest John's sack is getting nearly empty of the dust he has been throwing in our eyes. Let him beware, for some men still have their eyes open and know him but too well.

JUNIUS.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

Reichter, Von Kardoff and Singer make Speeches Against the Government.

BERLIN, March 8.—Reichter, the new member of the Reichstag and German Liberal leader, said he maintained the stand taken by him before the dissolution of the last Reichstag. He would introduce his former motions, and if the Reichstag rejected them would vote against the Septennate. After announcing he would again submit his proposal for an Imperial income tax, he proceeded to argue that the fixing of a peace effecting force had nothing to do with the country's being prepared for war. His party also supported national objects, and would continue to do so. Although conscious that his party was in a minority he would endeavor to urge the necessity of two years' service. Von Kardoff supported the bill and said two years' service had nothing to do with the question before the House. The government placed before the country the question of confidence in it. The response of the nation had been given; a national majority had been established and everything would now be done to maintain it. Richter would not again succeed in obtaining a majority in the Reichstag and in conclusion he urged the House to make the passage of the bill unanimous. Singer on behalf of socialism condemned the bill on account of the great financial burden it imposed upon the people. Richenbarger reserved his objection until the second reading. It was then agreed to take the second reading at the plenary sitting, no proposal being made to refer the bill to a committee. The first reading of the budget takes places to-morrow. At a reunion of the centre party seventy-five members were present. A general vote of confidence in the party and leaders was passed. A committe of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet rejected all of Bishop Keepp's amendments to the ecclesiastical bill. The Upper House will consider the bill in the plenary sitting of the 18th inst.

KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

Notes of a Month's Trip in the Selkirks and Kootenay.

Visit to Wild Horse—A Rich Mineral District—Columbia Lakes.

The traveling correspondent of the Toronto *Week* continues his letters descriptive of a tour made in the interior of this Province. A few weeks ago we reproduced a letter from the pen of this correspondent in which was detailed minutely his visit to the ranche of Col. Baker, M. P. P., and the party which gathered there to do honor to Premier Smithe. The writer now gives a description of the return trip. He says that in company with Mr. Smithe and others he left Col. Baker's at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, Sept. 16th, camping for the night on the banks of the Kootenay river. The night was somewhat chilly, and the following morning revealed half an inch of ice on some water left standing in a pan. The temperature was by no means balmy and genial. After a hurried breakfast we were extremely glad to warm our numbed bodies by a short gallop to the ferry, again crossed in the scow, with its primitive rope and pulley. At the top of the hill, on the east side, we parted with our pack horses and Indian boys, and diverged from the main trail to visit Wild Horse Creek, the most celebrated mining ground of

THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Twenty years ago 3,000 men were at work in this isolated spot, out of which over $12,000,000 have been taken. The creek itself runs through a deep canyon, whose course we followed for a couple of miles. Huge mountain peaks faced us, towering over 9,000 feet on the opposite side of the narrow gorge, and frowning down upon us in all the majesty of their solemn grandeur. The camp or settlement at Wild Horse consists of a few government buildings, a large general store, and a number of log cabins with small gardens attached, occupied and cultivated entirely by the ubiquitous Celestial, upwards of one hundred of whom now populate this scene of departed glory. The view from this point was very striking; we were in the heart of the Rocky Mountains; the creek, a mere thread, lay far below us; on each side of it, as far as the eye could reach, extended a desolate waste of rocks, stones and boulders. No one who has not seen it can imagine a more impressive spectacle than this chaos of distorted nature. In the distance a magnificent range of mountains appeared to enclose the valley in a species of amphitheatre.

THE WEALTH OF WILD HORSE

is supposed to be exhausted, but the Chinese are industrious and indefatigable, and there are claims, I was told, owned and worked by them, which yield from $2,000 to $6,000 a year.

After thoroughly inspecting their operations, which are described as hydraulic mining, and closely resemble the placer mining so much talked of in British Columbia, we mounted our horses and rode from Wild Horse by another and simpler trail to Six-mile Creek, taking with us the Collector of Customs, Mr. Anderson, and a young Englishman, who was in charge to serve as an escort to Mr. Smithe, the Premier, who joined us as at our camp, where we arrived at four o'clock, he having ridden directly from Colonel Baker's that day. We were now eight in number, with thirteen horses among us, and our three tents and two large fires made quite an imposing "outfit."

The return journey from Six-mile Creek to the Upper Columbia Lake covered much the same ground as we had passed over of our way to Kootenay, except that under the able guidance of Mr. Anderson, an old resident of the district, we left the main trail at Wolf Creek, near where it led along the steep gravel cliffs beside the Kootenay, with a tremendous descent and ascent at Sheep Creek, and entered upon the newly-prospected government wagon road, which runs through a beautifully wooded, park-like country some miles from the river, over a remarkably even grade. The September sun was so particularly warm and penetrating that we were duly grateful for the cool shade afforded by the magnificent evergreens, under which we rode all the afternoon. At five o'clock Mr. Anderson proposed that we should turn off the government road for the benefit of a particularly attractive camping ground which he could point out, in a spot known only to himself and a few others, and not even located upon any with the

SOFT EVENING LIGHTS

of a perfectly cloudless sky, without a sound in the air above or on the earth beneath; the scene, as we drew rein and gazed, would alone have repaid the most arduous journey. We were also indebted to Mr. Anderson for the situation of our third night's camp, on the east side of the Upper Columbia Lake, to reach which we again turned off the main trail. The same view which had been veiled from our eyes by thick smoke from forest fires a fortnight before now lay spread out before us, a vision of unrivalled beauty, as strong a contrast by its large proportions, wide horizon, and simple evening light, to Lake Pasilqua as can be imagined. The broad waters of the Columbia Lake lay shimmering also in the light of a sun fast descending behind the distant Selkirk Range. This sheet of water is nine miles long, by two wide. Where we camped, close to a little stream which gushed out of the mountain side, not a quarter of a mile from our tent, it was alive with ducks and large flocks of geese, unfortunately only attainable in a boat. We succeeded in losing two of our horses during the night, and had to make our appearance at Mr. Armstrong's the next morning, mounted upon an Indian pony and a cayuse, which was a somewhat ignominious advent; fortunately, we picked up our truant steeds making the best of their way home in apparent enjoyment of their unwonted freedom, and were able to return them to the ranche as sound in wind and limb and in better condition than we had received them, with a grateful appreciation of their

ENDURING QUALITIES

and surefootedness. We found that an open boat was about to start from Mr. Armstrong's down the Columbia Lake and river to meet the steamer Duchess, and we succeeded in prevailing upon one of the gentleman from the ranche who was to embark in her with a French Canadian boatman to take us on board, as we were somewhat weary of the saddle, and expected to economise time by the change.

WE BID ADIEU

to our Kootenay friends, and, in company with Mr Smithe, were launched upon the lake in a boat similar to such as are used for lumbering on the Ottawa. Her carrying power seemed unlimited, as she accommodated six persons, with their baggage and effects, including saddles, bridles, blankets, and a mattress. We started with a fair wind at eleven o'clock. We missed the Duchess altogether, and had to row one hundred and thirty miles from the Upper Lake down the Columbia river to Golden City. Luckily, the weather favored us, and we reached the mooring of the steamer on the evening of September 24.

INTERIOR INCIDENTS.

Important and Interesting Inland Items of Intelligence.

[From the Inland Sentinel.]

Nicola is petitioning for a telegraph connection with Spence's Bridge or Kamloops.

Rev. Father L. Jean, Nicola, has just reported that the Indians are in a bad position, being short of food. Cattle and horses are dying.

There promises to be a lively building boom in Kamloops during the present summer.

Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Victoria, preached two powerful and impressive sermons in the Court House on Sunday last, to very fair audiences.

Mr. Harry Rothwell, traveller for Johnson & Co., Montreal, met with a painful accident on Thursday last at Kamloops. He was walking along the track, when, by some means, he slipped and sprained his ankle. It places Mr. Rothwell in a rather helpless position as he lost his other leg some years ago.

On Saturday night last the long looked for, long wished for, chinook dropt down upon us and suddenly turned winter into spring. On Monday morning instead of two or three feet of snow appeared the black earth, and the running brook. Very shortly we expect to hear the bumble bees bumble, the crickets crick, and the little dicky birds warble their glad song. The playful mosquito will also be around reminding us by his endearing attentions that the past is gone, and the present is the time for action—vigorous action. Stockmen especially will rejoice at the approach of summer, as the unusually severe winter was beginning to tell against their cattle.

Directors of the Kamloops hospital for the current year: J A Mara, T T Edwards, J O Graham, E Cannell, Jas McIntosh, Rev D H Horlock, W W Spinks, H C W Ridley, A McKinnon, W P Trounce.

The snow is rapidly disappearing at Pavilion Mountain, and there is plenty of feed for cattle. Mr. J. Smith, of Clinton, Mr. Boyd, of 70-mile House, and Mr. A. McLean are wintering a number of their cattle at Mr. Lebalt's place.

On the Upper Fraser river some farmers have lost half their stock; not from want of feed so much as from want of shelter from the piercing cold weather.

The Indians are losing most of their horses at the Fountain, on account of no provision being made for them.

A deliberate murder was committed about the middle of January, at Kettle River. W. Jones, a former resident in the Okanagan Valley, had some difficulty with one of his parents, who soon after went out to attend to some duty. On his return Jones met him at the door and shot him dead with a Winchester rifle. The murderer then started for Colville but returned home after going part of the way. A warrant was issued by Mr. Haynes, J. P., for his arrest, which has not yet been effected, although he has made no effort to escape.

Snow on Hope Mountain lies to a depth in some places of 20 feet. Hares, martin and other fur-bearing animals were never so plentiful. Deer on the western slope of the mountain and in the Similkameen Valley are so numerous that they are being shot to feed hogs.

George Rody, a well known prospector and miner, better known as "Poker George," who was brought from Princeton to Granite City, with a foot and hand badly frozen, crossed the great divide on the 2nd inst., and was buried the following day.

The late cold snap put a stop to mining on the benches of Granite Creek. The Mainland Co. renewed drifting on the 19th February. The ground pays three ounces to the set.

The greatest cold recorded by the thermometer at Granite was 36 degrees below zero.

Ah Kum and Fook Chung, two noted highbinders, have been committed for trial at Kamloops by Mr. Tunstall, for breaking into the store of Sun Tai, Granite City, on Christmas, and stealing $470 in gold dust.

European News.

DEMANDS THEIR RELEASE.

SOFIA, March 7.—Baron Thielmann, German Consul-General, on behalf of Russia, has demanded the release of six rebels, two of whom have already been shot. The French Consul-General has complained that Kazavaloff and Tsanoff were maltreated by the government. The government denies the charge on admission of the rebels themselves. The Porte has advised the government to deal leniently with the rebels.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

PARIS, March 7.—*Figaro* of Paris says that on the plea of ill-health Msgr. Pampollo De Lindiro of Madrid has declined the papal secretaryship made vacant by the death of Cardinal Jacobini.

TERRORS OF NICE.

NICE, March 7.—In consequence of the panic caused by the recent earthquakes here hotel keepers are selling out at a great sacrifice. Many of the inhabitants are still camping out.

JAS. GORDON BENNETT.

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett's yacht, Tamuna, has arrived at Penang. Bennett is on board.

EULOGIZING BEECHER.

LONDON, March 7.—Rev. Mr. Parker, in his sermon this evening, eulogized Beecher. He expressed the profound sympathy of himself and his hearers with the afflicted pastor.

REVOLUTIONISTS SHOT.

RUSTCHUK, March 7.—Nine officers and civilians, concerned in the recent revolt, were shot here this morning. The soldiers will be tried to-morrow.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LONDON, March 7.—The steamship La Bourgogne, Captain Franguel, from New York, Feb. 26th, arrived at Havre to-day.

A CONSUL DEAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—Mr. G. Harris Heap, of the United States Consulate, died this morning.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

PARIS, March 6.—It is semi-officially denied that General Boulanger intends to visit the north east frontier.

A dynamite cartridge was exploded in an iron foundry at Bessiges to-day by some miscreant. The building was badly damaged. No arrests have been made.

An Unhappy Family.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—The *Gazette* and the Tory press still shout 40 when the House meets. They hint pretty strongly that Sir John will find some balsam for some who are now against him. The Chapleanites are secretly pleased and hardly disguise their joy over Sir Hector's narrow escape, and also Caron's. They boast that "their chief" will now bring Sir John and the Cabinet to his feet and give him what he demands, and his first demand will be the shelving of Sir Hector as leader of the French Conservatives, his resignation to a minor seat in the Cabinet and the "bouncing" of Caron, whom he detests. If these are refused, then Sir John will have music to which he will not care perhaps to dance. Chapleau, they also say will never serve in a minor office to Tupper.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

DURING WAR TIMES.

HOW THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE MANAGED VARIOUS DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Bothered About Threshing Wheat—A Woman's Way—Primitive Mills for Crushing Sugar Cane—Making "Brown" Sugar—Home Made Head Wear—Fans.

All planters were required by the Confederate government a tax or tithe of one-tenth of all the grain or provisions that was grown in the south, each town or city having its granary where was carried the tenth of grain, bacon, rice, syrup and so on to be used for the support of our army. In southern Alabama the cultivating of the cereals was a rare thing before the war. I think the same will apply to most of the interior southern states. But the planters began in earnest to grow corn, wheat, oats, rye and peas. All moist places that had hitherto been thought fit for naught were put into rice and sugar cane patches, and were found to yield plentifully. Many farmers were surprised at the great yield of wheat. I remember hearing one man who lived in Troy, Alabama, tell of highly fertilizing one acre of common pine upland as a trial. The result was seventy-five bushels of wheat. Another planter near Glennville, Alabama, cut fifty bushels of wheat from one acre he had enriched.

Of course there was some bother about threshing the wheat. While some could "thrash" and "fan" at their gin houses, there were those who would bide the time for the traveling thresher to come around. Others whose sowing and reaping was on a small scale would maul the wheat out with flails of their own make. One day we went to see the threshing arrangement one woman, whose husband and sons were in the army, had devised. We found the room carpeted with sheets and tapestried with coverlets, and the woman seated in a chair, with a common sized barrel before her. A sheaf of wheat was in her hands and she was pounding the grains of wheat out over the barrel. She would in this primitive way flail as much as two or three bushels and then spread the sheets on the ground in the open air, the wheat being poured on in a continuous stream. The wind acted as the great fan and carried the chaff lightly away. The wheat being ground at some flouring mill would last her quite a while. When used up the same rude flailing would be resorted to.

Hundreds during the war threshed in the same primitive manner.

Mills had also to be erected for crushing the juice from the sugar cane. Wooden cylinders were almost universally used, as those of iron were scarcely obtainable during the war. While wooden cylinders were not satisfactory, as all the juice of the cane could not be thoroughly pressed from the crushed cane, the farmers cheered themselves with the idea that there was no geat loss, as the swine could draw from it the leavings. The furnaces for syrup and sugar boiling were raised of rocks, if bricks were not convenient, though many small brickyards were put in operation during the four years of the war. Long wooden troughs, hollowed from trees, were also indispensable for pouring the syrup from the boilers to cool. The syrup was thick and clear. The sugar was unavoidably brown, as there was no means in the great stress of the times of clarifying it. I have seen the planters work long smooth oak splits, cut thin from the top to the bottom of the barrel filled with the home made sugar, to aid the dripping and to better free the sugar from moisture. There was a peasing and gratified delight among the planters when they had been successful in making their sugar very light and dry, and it not infrequently happened that on a neighbor calling the first thing after the conventional greeting would be to bring forth a small package of his make of sugar wrapped in brown paper. Another industry of the south that the exigency of the times called up was that of pottery, which if not food and clothing, was quite serviceable. Of course the earthenware then produced was coarse and brown, the enamel with which it was glazed would have caused a smile of disdain, perhaps, from the ancient Etruscans, but ours was a time of necessity, and there were events of more moment to occupy the thoughts than worry over the rough glazed earthenware. There being no way of getting hats or bonnets, and those we had at the beginning of the war becoming too much worn for further renovating, other expedients for the head wear had to be devised, and it was surprising the variety of material that could be used for hats, caps and bonnets.

There was palmetto, wheat and oat straw and corn husks. Even the long leaved pines, when neatly braided, were not to be scorned. We soon became quite skilled in the the varied designs of palmetto and straw braidings, which besides making hats, was also used for making baskets, fans and mats. Hats and caps were made of cloth. The "bonnet squash," known by some as the "Spanish dishrag," was grown by some for making bonnets and hats. They were really beautiful, appearing as a network of gossamer. There were those who would make the frame of the bonnet, then cover with the down and small white feathers of the goose. Larger feathers were used for the trimmings, and they were by no means rustic looking. We also gleaned a knowledge of the "willow wickerwork," and baskets of many shapes and sizes went forth of our make. A neighbor, out of the willow twigs, wove the body for her babe's carriage. We soon learned to make fans of the wing feathers of the geese. When the feathers were mature we would pluck them, being very careful in plucking to string the feathers one by one as they were taken out. All the right wing feathers were placed on one string and the left wing feathers on another string, so that when we arranged the feathers for making the fan each feather could be placed in its proper place and would have the fitting curve. We soon became quite skilled in the art of making fans. Beside those for home use we made and sold in the city of Eufaula many fans for as much as $10 and $15 apiece. I made one for my mother of the dark olive-green feathers of the peafowl. The handle I covered with a piece of dark-green silk velvet. On either side where I had joined the handle and feathers I placed a rosette made of the small green and blue variegated feathers that adorn the neck and breast of the peafowl.—Mrs. P. A. Hayne in Philadelphia Times.

Hygienic Treatment of Disease.

A great advantage in the hygienic treatment of disease is that it does not, or at least need not, interfere with sound and experience proved modes of treatment of a medicinal kind. The scientific physician finds, in fact, that there is always a consistent plan for combining the medicinal and hygienic systems. He sees that the two systems are one; he sees, further, that the mere medicinal plan without the hygienic is in all cases imperfect and in some cases worse than imperfect. The practical details of hygienic medicine in relation to the treatment of disease have, however, yet to be wrought out more fully. This will be sure work, but necessarily slow, because it is hard to give up old friendships in dogmatism, while to effect a cure in a sick man by fresh air alone, or diet, is infinitely less satisfactory to the public than to succeed in effect the same cure even by a bread pill. —Dr. Richardson in Popular Science Monthly.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 11, 1887.

ALLEGED RAPE.

Investigation into the Charge Against Edwin John.

Stipendiary Magistrate Johnson was occupied to-day in taking the evidence in the case Radford vs. John. Mr. Gennaway conducted the prosecution, while Mr. T. Davie looked after the case of the defendant. In the forenoon the evidence of the plaintiff, Mary Ann Radford, was taken, after which the court adjourned until 2 p. m.

In brief the testimony of the girl was as follows: Was 15 years of age last June; know the defendant, Edwin John, between three and four years. Live with my father in South Saanich, where we have resided for the last five years. Edwin John lives three miles away. He used to come to see my brothers but never visited me as a suitor. During the first week in May last he came to the house to borrow my father's oilstone to sharpen his razor, which he had with him. I gave him the stone, and went from the kitchen into another room, when he followed and attempted to kiss me. Afterwards he forced me on the bed, etc., etc. (The witness here related the occurrence, stating that she resisted the advances, and that he succeeded in his purpose.) The plaintiff's mother did not at that time live with her father and she told no person until a few days before the birth of the child, which occurred on the 30th of January last. This was the only time the defendant had attempted anything of the kind. Necessarily there is a great deal of the evidence of the plaintiff omitted, as it was of that character which cannot be published.

The evidence of Wm. Radford, the plaintiff's father, and that of her brother, was also taken, and was corroborative of the girl's testimony. His Honor then expressed the opinion that he would best serve the ends of justice by holding defendant to bail to appear at the next assizes to answer to the charge. If innocent, a jury would have no difficulty in coming to that conclusion. He therefore ordered accordingly. The defendant did not offer any evidence in rebuttal, and it is only fair to him to reserve judgment until the whole case is presented.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS

Nearly Three Months on the West Coast of Vancouver.

The government steamer Sir James Douglas arrived last night with Capt. W. F. Rugg, of the bark Thomas R. Foster and the crew of eighteen men, from the west coast. In conversation with the men, who were quartered at the American Hotel last night, we learned that the T. R. Foster left the roads on the 9th of December, for Honolulu, with a cargo of 1650 tons of coal. On the 10th a gale sprang up, and the vessel commenced to leak. From that until the 18th the bark was tossed about on the west coast, the men working the pumps night and day, and the captain vainly attempting to make a harbor of refuge. On the 18th Capt. Rugg ran the ship on the beach eight miles east of Cape Cook, on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island, and she went to pieces shortly afterwards. All the men on board were saved by a small boat, and on the desolate shore for twenty-two days they existed on one box of soda biscuits, thirty cans of fruit and meat and a little ham and bacon, supplemented by the clams they caught on the beach. Towards the last they experimented on cooking kelp, but it was more unpalatable than the mice which were caught at the old camp on the head of an old cod found on the shore. Several expeditions were sent out, and after many days tramping along the coast southward and several ineffectual attempts to cross inlets, the unfortunate crew came upon some Indians who carried them in their canoes to Kiyoukut. They stopped with those Indians nine days, when they learned that a Roman Catholic mission was near at hand. They then went to the village, where Father Nicolaye, a good Samaritan, did everything in his power to alleviate their sufferings and make them as comfortable as his means would permit. They lived in the school room, and stopped forty-two days at Kiyoukut. The appearance of the Sir James Douglas was hailed with delight, and in parting with Father Nicolaye the sailors expressed their unfounded gratitude for his hospitality and Christian charity.

THE VANCOUVER AFFAIR.

The City Orderly and the People and Press Indignant.

Judging from the comments of the Vancouver *News* which seems to have awoke to a partial conception of its duty, the city is quiet and orderly, and the number of "specials" is out of all proportion to the necessities of the situation. Naturally the presence of so many Victoria constables will grate upon the feelings of the people and may lead to trouble—certainly it will be provocative of much comity and bitterness. There can be no question that the civic authorities of Vancouver ignominiously failed in the performance of their duty, but we cannot help thinking less offensive and equally as effective means might have been adopted to preserve law and order in that community. It is nonsensical to say that the frenzied haste of the government was due to the "enmity" of Victoria. The Provincial Secretary, who represents the district, and most of the mainland members, were the most active in passing the bill, and none of these members are "friends" of Victoria. The gentlemen who made the strongest protest against the bill was Mr. R. Beaven, a Victoria member; hence it is worse than childish—it is criminal—for the irresponsible writer on the *News* to attempt to embitter the feeling now existing between the two cities.

The *News* says that a preliminary meeting of property-owners was held to select a deputation to wait upon the government and lay before them their views. Some present thought it would be advisable for the property-owners to enter into a bond with the government to guarantee the peace of the city and the protection of its inhabitants, and to convey to the government in trust the whole of their property as security that the terms of the bond would be faithfully carried out.

At an informal meeting of the city council it was decided to dispense with the services of the twenty special constables sworn in on Tuesday night. In order to supply men to take the places of the specials each Alderman agreed to furnish the names of four men to act in case of necessity.

The Rustler Lost.

Capt. Todd and the crew of the sealing schooner Rustler, fifteen all told, arrived this morning in a canoe, manned by three Indians. The vessel is a total loss, having gone ashore in a gale on the 26th February, near the mouth of Nit-Nat River, west coast. Everything was lost—guns, boats, provisions, &c. After striking she almost immediately went to pieces. The Rustler was owned by Capt. J. D. Warren, who left on Wednesday evening on the Dolphin for the sealing grounds, and is not yet aware of his loss.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, March 3rd.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p.m. Prayers by Bishop Cridge.

GARBLED ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Turner called attention to the public accounts returns, complained of by the leader of the opposition. They had now been laid upon the table in a corrected form. He objected to the use of the word "garbled" by Mr. Beaven.

Mr. Beaven said the hon. gentleman evidently did not know the meaning of the word "garbled." It was the word he used, and the correct one to employ.

Mr. Dunsmuir said if the leader of the opposition would challenge him he would bring forward a case of garbling by him when in the government.

Mr. Beaven said the member for Nanaimo was at liberty to produce anything he was able, and if he liked the word "challenged" he "challenged" him to do so. There was nothing that he knew of that could be brought forward that would be to his discredit.

NEW WESTMINSTER SOUTHERN.

Mr. Orr introduced a bill to incorporate the New Westminster Southern Railway Co., which was read a first time.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Semlin, for Mr. Bole, who was absent, introduced a bill to amend the law of evidence.

LAND TRANSFER.

Mr. Higgins moved, That the House do resolve itself into committee to consider the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable, in the interest of the public, that an act to simplify titles and to facilitate the transfer of land should be introduced during the present session." The mover explained the system proposed, the Torrens, at considerable length.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mason.

Mr. Theo. Davie said the member for Esquimalt was fighting a shadow. The principal features of the Torrens system were adopted in this Province years ago, and in the land act would be found simple and brief forms of transfers. The present system prevented litigation and should not be departed from.

Attorney-General Davie explained the law as it stood, which was simple and all that was necessary.

The motion was carried and the House went into committee, Mr. Thompson in the chair. In committee the resolution was rejected.

"OBLITERATED" BALLOTS.

Mr. T. Davie brought up the question of the "marked" ballots. The publication of the minority report in a newspaper was a breach of the privileges of the House. It was a garbled report, the word "not" being left out, thus giving a directly opposite meaning to the sentence.

Mr. Grant said the argument that a report read in the House was not public property, and should not be printed in a newspaper, was simply nonsense. It was most extraordinary that any gentleman would put forward such a silly contention. He had read the report, and was of opinion at the time that the word "not" had been omitted, as he had signed the report and knew what its contents were. The omission, it was quite obvious, was unintentional, as it would be absurd to leave out a word from a report presented to the House, as the original could easily be compared with the printed copy.

Mr. Dunsmuir said it was a willing mistake.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that it depended upon whose ox was gored. Yesterday it was charged that a government document had been garbled because a report was not printed as submitted by the public Accounts Committee, but the government members defended the omission. Now they are only too anxious to say that what is evidently a clerical error was done intentionally.

Mr. Turner said he had *no doubt* the word "not" had been left out intentionally.

Mr. Beaven could not imagine that Mr. Theodore Davie should be so ignorant of the rules of the House as to say that a newspaper had not the right to report the proceedings of the House. To attack a gentleman who had not the right of reply was a characteristically cowardly act. In regard to this matter he had drawn attention to the marked ballots when the House assembled, but the government, with considerable discretion, let the matter drop, and it would perhaps never have been heard of again had not the junior member for Victoria been indiscreet enough to ask for an investigation. The committee had ascertained and reported that the ballots had been printed not in accordance with the form, and they had been printed in the government printing office. The government was bound to take this matter up, and get to the bottom of it. But it was the most utter nonsense to say, as Mr. T. Davie had said, that reports presented and read to the House were privileged and could not be printed by newspapers before being printed by the government printer. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Theodore Davie asked for a ruling on the point. He disputed the right of any person to print the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker ruled that as soon as a report was read by the clerk, it became public property and could be printed by any newspaper.

Mr. Prior had not the slightest doubt that the word was left out on purpose. The fact that an article had been based upon the garbled report was in his mind conclusive proof.

SUPPLY.

Hon. J. Robson moved that the House resolve itself into committee of supply on Monday next.

TRESPASS.

Mr. Anderson moved the second reading of an act to prevent trespass on enclosed lands in pursuit of game.

Mr. Beaven said the act, if passed, would lead to breaches of the peace. Most of the lands in the neighborhood of Victoria are wild lands and have no improvements other than the fence around them, and to say that a man would be prosecuted for crossing these fields with a gun in his hand would be very unfair. It would be a very arbitrary thing to say that a young man could not cross a field with a gun; there was already a remedy for trespass, and this law was unnecessary.

Mr. Dunsmuir could see no hardships in the bill. Farmers did not want their fences broken down.

Mr. Grant said it was not in the spirit of the age in which we live to give any occupier of land the power to arrest a person crossing enclosed land. It would lead to trouble.

Mr. Thompson thought it embraced a very important subject, and one of great importance to many farming districts, but if the act was not desired in every district could be confined to districts where it was required.

Resolution passed. Messrs. Beaven, Grant and Stenhouse voting against, and all the other members except the Premier, Attorney-General and Mr. Bole, who were absent, voting for it. Bill read a second time and placed on the order of the day for Monday next.

IMBECILES.

The House went into committee on the act to control the civil rights of imbeciles and habitual drunkards. At 5:45 the committee rose and reported progress to the House and asked leave to sit again.

House adjourned until 2 p. m. on Tuesday next.

The Colonist's Boodle Brigade.

The *Colonist* is back again to its personal attacks upon a gentleman connected with THE TIMES. A few days since our contemporary, in the most cowardly manner by insinuation, referred to ballot box stuffing in and around the city of Guelph, Ontario. When challenged to produce proof the charge was not repeated. To-day several questions are asked, and they are answered: (1) It is not correct that a member of THE TIMES bought up a whole constituency near Guelph; (2) nor is it true that a boast was frequently made to that effect; (3) nor had he to flee the country for a lengthened period; (4) nor has he since been engaged in purchasing the votes of the members of the Ontario Legislature; (4) nor has he taken charge of Capt. McCallum's canvass in this city, whom he believes to be in every way a gentleman well qualified for the position to which he aspires and for which it is the intention of the writer to vote. (6) With the avocation chosen by the gentleman for a few months to earn bread for his family—having in a few weeks been stripped of a competency for life, by aiding friends financially—the *Colonist* has nothing to do. The occupation was an honest and honorable one, one in which men, now premiers of provinces not a hundred miles from Victoria, once followed, as well as many of Britain's noblest men. (7.) He has not deliberately falsified the election returns. This Mr. O'Brien, of the *Colonist*, can himself attest, as he perused them in this office—what says that gentleman? (8.) He does not pose as a political prophet, but he can discern the signs of the times pointing unmistakeable to the collapse of Toryism and boodleism in Canada. (8.) The public shall be the judges of our conduct in regard to changes of front, etc., unblushing falsification and vile attacks on public men. If they are public property and their conduct leaves them open for attack in the public interest we shall never shrink from doing our duty. (9) So far as the "waning" influence of THE TIMES is concerned the public have heard that song for close upon two years. Yet, still we live. The circulation of both daily and weekly editions were never so large as at present, and there we will leave the subject, knowing it to be one in which the electors of Victoria at present take no interest. It has no bearing on the subject matters under discussion relative to Dominion politics. It is stabbing an adversary below the fifth rib; a deliberate violation of all journalistic amenities.

A LYING WEDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Mr. J. M. Duval, in a communication published in this morning's *Colonist*, referring to the recent Provincial elections, among other things makes the following absurd and untruthful statement which I cannot permit to pass without giving it the lie direct:

> The "third" charge that a slander was deliberately circulated that was calculated to blast the reputations and ruin the characters of the workingmen's nominees, is made on the authority of Mr. McArthur, the late editor and proprietor of the Sunday Star, who, if I am correctly informed, was one of the advisers-in-chief of the opposition during the local contest. He gave me the information, and moreover told me that he himself made the proposition as the only possible chance the opposition had of winning.

The absurdity of the above is shown on the face of it. Fancy any man in his senses going to this Duval and telling him that he had deliberately endeavored by slander to "blast his reputation and ruin his character;" and all this a voluntary self accusation, just for nothing! Now, what I did say, and what I still believe to be true, was that Duval and Smith were used by the Ministerial party as a "wedge" to split the workingmen's vote, which otherwise was almost as a unit for the opposition. As a matter of fact they did split that vote and gave a victory to the government. Duval then worked only in the interest of Smithe, Robson & Co., and is to-day trying to assist their friends in opposition to the Liberals, who are the real friends of the workingmen. As far as it refers to myself, I have no hesitation in declaring the statement above quoted to be a very bold, bald, bad lie.

A. A. MCARTHUR.

Victoria, 4th March, 1887.

Missing Explorers.

A few days before Christmas two men—C. C. Ralston, of Vancouver, and a companion named Thomas, of Burrard Inlet—left on an exploring expedition to the northern coast. Since that time nothing has been heard from them, and their friends are now of opinion that they are drowned. Some time ago a search was made, and at a logging camp near Seymour Narrows it was learned that the two men had proceeded from that point on their journey, with three weeks provisions, but thence nothing further has ever been learned of their fate. Both men are well known, and Mr. Ralston was a member of the firm of Haydon & Co., Vancouver. While there is still some hope that they may turn up, the gravest apprehensions are felt that they have met their deaths by the upsetting of their boat. Several other parties are missing and their friends also feel anxious as to their whereabouts. It is proposed to dispatch a boat in search of the missing men.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

Cattle Dying.

The reports of the loss of cattle from cold and starvation, in the interior, have not been exaggerated. Letters received to-day by Mr. Ed. Allen, M. P. P., say that the weather has been extremely cold in Lillooet, and that cattle are dying in large numbers all over the district. Mr. Harper's band in Chilcoten will suffer heavily, in fact all the large herds will be reduced fully one-third. Out of one small band of 120 in Lillooet 45 had died. The loss to the province will be enormous, and one of the effects will be a considerable increase in price of stock.

Railway Shops.

The work of building the temporary car-shops at Vancouver has commenced; about fifty men are at work on the foundation. The shops will be 280 feet long by 36 feet wide. The turntable and round house, which are to be built in rear of the shops, will be commenced in a day or two.

WILL REACH THE COAST.

The Grand Trunk Forging Its Way Towards the Pacific.

WINNIPEG, March 4.—The Northern Pacific and the Grand Trunk are said to have just concluded an arrangement by which the former builds the line from Crookston to the boundary where the Grand Trunk meets it with another extension from Winnipeg to Portage La Prairie, connecting there with the Manitoba Northwestern line, which now runs to within 250 miles of Prince Albert. The Grand Trunk is said to have purchased the last named road, thus giving it material for an important trunk line.

A Vigorous Policy.

LONDON, March 4.—In spite of pressure a section favor coercion. The council today decided to conclude the cloture debate before the production of the Crimes' bill. If the first rule of procedure is not passed by Tuesday, Smith will ask for a continuous sitting till the rule is passed. The council further decided to restrict Crimes' bill clauses dealing in changing the venue of the jury trials and magistrates' powers, and summary trial in cases involving not more than six months. Ulston's (Tory) proposal that boycotting be made punishable with severe measures was rejected by the Cabinet who were unanimous on the question. It is intended not to prosecute previous decisions.

THE LAND LAWS.

Archbishop Croke, assisted by Lord Ashburne, has completed a land bill extending the powers to purchase and substituting five years as a judicial lease for leases of fifteen years. The bill will probably be introduced in the House of Lords next week.

The St. James *Gazette* and *Bulletin* express fears and continue giving warning that the government will ruin the Conservative party unless they adopt a vigorous policy.

IRISH POLICE.

At a late hour the vote asked for the Irish police was agreed to by a vote of 246 to 121.

LONDON, March 3.—It is rumored that the Irish leaders are contemplating the issue of a no tax manifesto. The government are preparing a bill to amend the limited liability act, so as to prevent the promotion of bogus enterprises. The Colonial Conference will meet on April 4th.

Rebels Quelled.

RUSTCHUCK, March 4.—The commander at Silistria, seized the governor of the town on Monday last. Troops from here, Rosgod and Varna suppressed the revolt. With the exception of killing of the commander the affair was a bloodless one. On Tuesday Major Ouzonoff, with a battalion of engineers surrounded the Rustchuck barracks, arrested the officers and proclaimed Metropolisan Clement regent at Bulgaria. The inhabitants rose in arms against the insurgents and fighting continued throughout Wednesday, when the insurgents attempted to retreat across the Danube, but owing to the heavy fire poured into them from the shore they were compelled to abandon their boats and take refuge on an island, which was finally captured. Among the insurgents wounded were Major Ouzonoff so seriously as to necessitate his removal to the hospital. The authority of the regents is restored and the whole town is rejoicing to-night over the downfall of the rebels.

The Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 3.—At the first sitting of the new Reichstag, Von Moltke occupied the chair as senior member, and was appointed provincial secretary. On names of deputies being called 257 members responded, constituting a quorum. Windthorst protested against the election of a president before the second ballot concluded. Minister Von Boettcher replied, repelling as unjustifiable any attack intended by protest upon summoning the Reichstag to-day. He said the government on the contrary desired thanks for expediting and opening the Reichstag an order to pass the budget without delay. Moreover he thought any such criticism and encroachment on the rights of the Emperor, because when His Majesty summoned the Reichstag admitted the reason for expediency, and favored the early meeting of the Reichstag, but it was a legal question at issue, as sixty electoral districts were still unrepresented.

7,000 People Homeless.

ROME, Mar. 4.—One person escaped alive to-day from the ruins at Diano Marano, and a whole family were rescued from a cellar in Toggia. They all had been immured since the first shocks occurred. Engineers report that only a few houses are safe in Angelia. It is necessary to build huts for to accommodate 7,0000 persons rendered homeless by the earthquake.

M. De Lesseps.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Berlin to the morning *Post* says: M. De Lesseps is coming here to offer the French neutrality in the event of war in eastern Europe in exchange for Germany's support in the settlement of the Egyptian question in conformity to French aspirations.

O'Donovan Rossa.

NEW YORK, March 3.—It is rumored that O'Donovan Rossa has suspended the publication of his paper and decamped. A reporter to-night found Rossa in bed at his home. He said he had ceased to issue his paper because he needed rest; but as to funds there was nothing to be said.

Marine Fears.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The British ship T. N. Hart sailed from this city May 16th for Shanghai, since when nothing has been heard from her and it is feared she is lost, with all on board.

—A Chinese baby was born in Moodyville on Friday. It will probably be named Hig Gins.

—Hay is being taken from the North Arm of the Fraser to Kamloops, where ranchers pay $25 a ton.

—The bill for the expenses in putting down the Chinese riots in Seattle in 1885 was laid before the House of Representatives, at Washington, last month. The amount is $4,168.77. King's county, wherein Seattle is located, would have a great burden to bear by paying it, so the Federal government has been asked to foot it. This will be of interest to our Vancouver friends just now.

Biennial Sessions.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. R. Dunsmuir, is about to come out in a new role—that of a legislator. Although a member of the House for a number of years he has never given birth to anything, with the exception of stale chestnuts and abuse of Mr. Beaven, his *bete noir*. It has been apparent for several weeks that the pains of parturition were coming on, and that in the ordinary process of time an original idea—a first born—would be ushered into life. The "order paper" contains a notice of a bill to provide for biennial sessions of the legislature, and Mr. Dunsmuir is accredited as the nominal father of the bantling. Verily, the mountain in labor is about to bring forth a mouse. But whatever success the governmental accoucheurs may have in their efforts to earn their fees by saving the child, we sincerely pray that the life of the paternal progenitor may not be imperilled. The first is always the crucial test.

Presbytery of Columbia.

The Presbytery of Columbia met in this city on Wednesday morning and concluded its business last night. The following ministers, belonging to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, are now laboring in this province in the congregation and districts named: Revs. R. Jamieson, New Westminster, Moderator of Presbytery; P. G. Thomson, Vancouver, Clerk of Presbytery; D. Fraser, Victoria; D. Macrae, Victoria district; A. Dunn, Alberni; T. Scouler, New Westminster; A. Tait, Langley; A. W. Jones, Spences Bridge; J. Chisholm, Nicola; J. A. Jaffray, Spallumcheen; and A. H. Cameron, Douald. The following places are to be supplied with ministers immediately, namely: Richmond and Ladner's Landing, Chilliwhack and Kamloops. There was a great deal of important business transacted by the Presbytery, a few items only of which can be mentioned as of public interest. Commissioners to the General Assembly, which is to meet at Winnipeg in June, were appointed, namely: Revs. R. Jamieson, D. Fraser and D. Macrae, and Messrs. J. C. Brown, New Westminster; Walter Clark, Victoria; and E. Sanders, Vancouver. The Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax, N. S., was nominated for Moderator of the General Assembly. The returns made from the various congregations, and the reports of standing committees, which were carefully considered show a very satisfactory condition of affairs, and indicate a measure of prosperity and encouragement in the church's work which was scarcely anticipated so soon. The Presbytery adjourned to meet on the 15th inst., at Vancouver, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A Worse than Falsifier.

The *Colonist* reiterates its charge that the election returns from the east were garbled. With what appears in the eastern papers we have nothing to do. The dispatches were published as they reached this office. Read over and compared by the proof reader and other gentlemen. Mr. O'Brien, of the *Colonist* saw these returns which appeared in THE TIMES of the 23rd. He was in THE TIMES' sanctum reading the recapitulation giving the result by provinces. Will that gentleman say that dispatch was garbled? Will any one dispute the veracity of the dispatches received by Capt. McCallum and Dr. Milne from the secretary of the Liberal Association, Toronto, and afterwards on the 24th confirmed by the Hon. Edward Blake's dispatch? We repeat every dispatch was published as it came to our hands. These were in the form of specials and regular press service. For the absolute correctness of either of these we could not vouch. As neither Mr. Dunsmuir nor the *Colonist* has produced proof of our guilt, we repeat the stigma of yesterday that both the oracle and the gentleman it so valiantly rushes to defend are deliberate, willful falsifiers. Such chestnuts may not be palatable to the coterie of the *Colonist*. However, there the stigma stands.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

The "Colonist" Thrashed.

The Vancouver *News* only reiterates what the public know and THE TIMES has always asserted, viz: That the *Colonist* is a "garbler." This is what the *News* says of the delectable sheet: "The Victoria *Colonist*, not content with its unprincipled garbling, now resorts to the disgraceful method of misrepresentation and downright vulgarism. Had the *Colonist* editor sense enough to think soberly and pluck enough to express the true entiment of the public, and break free from the chains that bind it to the 'Higgins clique,' whether right or wrong, some hope might be held out for its future career, but that is not the policy of our Victoria contemporary, and not in accordance with the nature of him who 'runs the concern.'"

Donald Chisholm Elected.

As predicted by THE TIMES months ago, Mr. Donald Chisholm has been elected for New Westminster district by a majority of 295 over Mr. J. T. Trapp.

Place.	Chisholm.	Trapp.
Matsqui	10	1
Ladner's	55	11
Vancouver	61	19
Moodyville	29	2
Maple Ridge	30	19
Surrey	33	14
Port Moody	31	9
Mission	17	5
Chilliwhack	42	40
New Westminster	168	88
Richmond	13	17
Langley	35	13
Total	534	238

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *

The Fishermen Win.

The case of Jacques vs. the Queen, was argued and decided in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. This was a dispute in respect to a piece of land on the North Arm of the Fraser, for which Mr. Youdell, on behalf of several families of New Foundland fishermen, had made application. Mr. Jacques claimed that he was entitled to a grant by priority of claim. Judgment in favor of the Chief Commissioner, representing the Crown. Mr. W. N. Bole and C. Wilson for Jacques; Deputy Attorney-General Irving for the Crown. The effect of the decision is to give the land in dispute to the fishermen.

New Steamer.

Capt. Stewart and Duncan Rowan, of New Westminster, have let the contract for a new steamer which will ply between that city and Vancouver. It will be 75 feet keel, 14½ feet beam, 4½ feet in her hold. Will cost about $5,000 and will be launched in May.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out.
B. C. Stationery Co.

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP.
British Columbia Stationery Co.,
Next door to Post Office.

The Germans are making piano cases of paper. They are creamy white, and are said to improve the tone in quality, though diminishing its volume.

THE UPPER DEEP.

Are thine eyes too dim to read
Azure pages writ in gold?
Mayhap, eyes like thine may need
Glasses, that they may behold
All the star writ revelation
On the pages of creation,
Glowing words of thrilling thought,
Wonders so divinely wrought.
Place the glasses to thine eyes,
Read the wonders of the skies,
Poems of the islands golden
Glowing in the upper deep,
Where each thought seems imagined, holden
In the eyes that never sleep;
Past'rals of elysian plains,
Where the star writ glory reigns.

—G. L. Wilson.

A Cure for Dipsomania.

Two men having been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly, a medical practitioner obtained the permission of the authorities to try upon them a new method of treatment. They were removed to special quarters and informed that all their food would be dressed as they might prefer, either with wine, gin, or any kind of spirituous liquors. Our topers accepted the proposal with the greatest delight, and nearly came to blows over the choice of the liquid. The first day everything passed off well, and ample justice was done to the viands. The second day there was a slight falling off in their enthusiasm, still they ate with good appetite. The third day they took very little, and began to think that alcohol was all very well in its way, but that there were limits. * * * The fourth day they declined all nourishment. The fifth day they took a solemn oath to starve sooner than touch the sickening diet. But the doctor was firm, and, impelled by hunger, after a three days' fast, they consented to eat the only food that was offered to them. At the month's end the fellows were liberated. They were perfectly cured, for ever since the very smell of wine or spirits would cause them to faint. —Gil Blas.

Soldiers in Central America.

The Honduras consul at New York says that in his country it does not make a man general merely to have been in command of some forces. To be made general he must have commanded in battles where he was under fire. Fighting in Central America is as dangerous as elsewhere, but the list of the casualties is not long, because the number of combatants is not great. A fight where twenty men are killed is called a battle. The loss of twenty fighting men means a great deal to a Central American army, which is not so large as half of a United States regiment. A fight is pleasure to a Central American. He goes into it with joy and he comes out with exultation. They are not a pugnacious people, nor are fist fights frequent. To join an expedition is their dissipation. They gird on their clothes, shoulder their muskets, roll their cigarettes, and run along with an expedition as if it was a show.—Chicago Herald.

The Queen Fifty-four Years Ago.

"I saw her," said one of Queen Victoria's subjects, "before she was queen, when she was only a princess. I remember right well the occasion on which many thousands came to say good-by to Sir Walter Scott, who had been given a mission to Italy more on account of his broken health than anything else, I fancy. He was in an open barouche, his head resting on his cane. A greyhound was on his right and his favorite stag hound on his left. He was nodding to everybody on either side. The royal family were out, and that was the first time I saw Victoria. She was dressed in a short, Scotch plaid frock, low neck and short sleeves. That was—let me see—about fifty-four years ago.—Chicago Herald.

Demand for Flowers in Italy.

The demand for Italian flowers is increasing year by year, and season after season the inhabitants of the Riviera are planting more flowers where formerly they grew olives and grapes. This is particularly the case in the neighborhood of Nice, Cannes, Grasse, and Mentone. From the beginning of November till the end of May, 1885, 70,000 boxes of fresh flowers were sent away from the Nice railway station, the value of the flowers being $750,000. One of the countries which have taken a hint from Italy is Germany, which is at present diligently endeavoring to cultivate for the manufacture of scents, large quantities of roses, violets, lavender, and rosemary.—New York Sun.

Proper Method of Interviewing.

The Boston Pilot says of the Hawthorne-Lowell episode that Mr. Hawthorne's mistake lay "in not proceeding with his interview after the manner of professional journalists. Instead of depending on his memory for Mr. Lowell's words, he should have taken out his note book and pencil and written them down as they were uttered." This is very true, and then after the interview had been put in type, a proof should have been submitted to Mr. Lowell, so that, if any error had been committed in the writing, he could have corrected it. That is the rule in The Sun office, and it is the rule which ought to be observed everywhere. —New York Sun.

Not as They Used to Do.

"They don't do business as they used to," observed the old gent, as he wheeled his chair around. "Twenty years ago a man who failed in business had some honor left." "Yes," replied the man on his right. "My son was in business in Chicago. He failed, and settled for twenty-five cents on the dollar, but afterward paid every creditor in full and went into business again." "How much did he fail for the first time?" "Fifteen thousand dollars, sir." "And the second time?" "The second time—ah—hem, for $45,000, I believe." After which the old gent suddenly turned the conversation into other channels.—Chicago Times.

Suggestive Conversation.

I overheard a rather startlingly suggestive conversation the other day. Said one young girl of 15 to another who was reading:

"How far have you got?"

"Oh, to where the father comes back."

"Isn't she married yet?"

"No; what would I be reading on for if she was married?"

"Well, she might get divorced, you know."—New York Graphic.

Neatness of the Nations.

In regard to neatness the nations and race of the world stand about as follows, beginning at the bottom of the scale: Arabs, Chinese, Jews, Hungarians, Russians, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Austrian, French, English, American, Japanese. It will be seen that we stand next to the head, and it may be that we shall in time even surpass in this cardinal virtue our wonderfully neat island neighbor of the west.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Amateur Theatricals.

Mary Anderson advises young women not to have anything to do with amateur theatricals, as they are "a tremendous strain on the nerves and do not pay one who has a high ideal of dramatic art."

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, who is in retirement at East Gloucester, Mass., is an invalid and writes, "I am able to work almost none at all."

About 3,000,000 umbrellas are made and sold annually in this country. New York and London are the headquarters of the manufacturers.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Head-aches, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 11, 1887.

NEITHER PARTY CAN CLAIM A VICTORY.

The following, which appears in the leading column of the Toronto *Mail* of the 26th, is worthy a careful perusal. It will be observed that the *Mail* does not claim a majority for either party. Its reference to the position to be taken by the contending factions in Quebec is specially interesting at this juncture. Sir JOHN evidently has a serious problem on hand to solve as to where his boasted majority of 40 is to come from:

"The *Globe* is the only paper in the country that we know of which asserts that there is a majority for Mr. BLAKE. On the other hand, the Conservative journals are not justified in claiming the Ultramontane members as Government supporters. The Ultramontanes call themselves Conservatives and will support the Government on two issues, **but on a general question of want of confidence they declared in their election addresses, and we are bound to believe them, that they should vote against the Government.** Moreover, the Government put up Bleu candidates against the Ultramontanes, eight of whom have been elected; and it is rather **a bold thing** to hold that a man who says he is opposed to Sir JOHN on every question but two, and whom Sir JOHN has tried to defeat, IS A TRUSTWORTHY TORY. The Ultramontanes elected to the Quebec Assembly defeated the TAILLON Administration, though the Conservative press maintained up to the last that they would be found on this side; and the Ultramontanes returned on Tuesday **will show no mercy to Sir John.** The *Mail* has endeavored, regardless of all other considerations, to give the public the truth; and if our figures differ from those of the party journals, the explanation is that the party journals are trying to pull up the courage of their adherents by a process of make-believe. * * *

The returns from Quebec show that the Government and its advisers were in the dark as to the strength and depth of the RIEL agitation. During the local campaign in that province, the Ministerial press insisted that Dr. Ross would have a majority of at least 25. Yet he had no majority at all, and, as a sequel showed, the Bleu party was left utterly helpless. Mr. MERCIER meets the House in a few days, and his majority will probably not be less than fifteen, members elected to support Dr. Ross flocking to the winning side. When the Dominion campaign opened, the Government journals were just as sanguine. On February 12th, only ten days before the polling, *La Minerve* was absolutely certain that the province would give a Conservative majority of fifteen; and in his speech to the manufacturers in this city the Premier expressed himself as confident of a majority there, though he did not state its dimensions. The explanation of the Government's blindness is probably to be found, first, in the fact that men in office seldom hear the actual truth; and secondly, in the enormous increase in the number of voters in Quebec through the lowering of the franchise, which let in an element largely Reilite and nativist, of which Ministers apparently took no account. In the Quebec district the Government was utterly routed, a fact which goes to confirm the Ultramontane report that Cardinal TASCHEREAU is not well-disposed towards Sir JOHN. Writing privately a month ago, a Quebec correspondent of this journal, who is in a position to know, stated that the Church did not care which side won, provided the Quebec vote continued to hold the balance of power; and this view is borne out by the results. The Church can not only put out Sir JOHN, who has seventeen Bleus in his retinue, but she can destroy Mr. BLAKE, who is supported by eight Ultramontanes and about twenty-five Rouges, many of them elected by Nationalist votes. Quebec, in short, holds the key of the position, and will no doubt pursue her historic policy. *Nous avons l'avantage, profitons-en.*

A COWARD'S VICTORY.

With the exception of Kingston, says the *Globe* of the 26th, where Sir JOHN MACDONALD's victory was purchased, and Peel, where Mr. FLEMING was defeated in consequence of the distress among some former supporters, the employees of a manufacturing establishment which had been shut down for months, the TUPPER party are indebted to the Gerrymander for every gain made in Ontario. And it was only by their gains in Ontario that they were saved from an overwhelming defeat.

West Huron,
East Bruce,
North Grey,
East Lambton,
West Middlesex,
South Norfolk,
South Ontario,
South Wentworth,
North Ontario.

—all were lost to the Liberals in consequence of the shameful mutilation of 1882. The loss of these seats weakens the Liberals by eighteen on a division. This is more than the whole Tory majority will be after election is held, even if they carry every seat yet undecided, and every effort to increase their strength is exhausted. They are claiming a coward's victory. They glory in having whipped a bound opponent.

The wrong and fraud is plain before the eyes of the people. It will be useless for the Conservative leaders to attempt longer to hide the true character of the Gerrymander. It cannot be denied that the Government of Canada is not a Government elected by the people, but the product of a scandalous misuse of power that no other country would tolerate.

God help poor Canada!

A $25,000 Challenge.

Hanlan has challenged Beach to row in Australia in August next for $25,000 a side.

THE CONSERVATIVE NATIONALISTS.

(From L'Etendard (Con. Nat. organ) Feb. 21.)

La Minerve returns for Quebec are: 38 Conservatives. It says Conservatives! Not Ministerialists; that is wise! And 27 Liberals!

But who are they who make up these 38 Conservatives in *La Minerve's* list? One could scarcely believe it. There is M. Mdes-Jardins, who said of his chief:—"The old firebrand who began his political career in the glare of the burning Parliament House in 1849, is about to close it behind the gallows at Regina."

There is M. Girouard, who cried out against the treason of the Ministerial leaders, and insisted on the necessity of overthrowing them at any cost. Then there is M. Bergeron, of Beauharnois, M. Desaulniers, of Maskinonge!

Messrs. Coursol, Girouard, Bergeron, Desjardins, authors of the Champ-de-Mars resolustions! These members whom La Minerve has not ceased to brand as Liberal Rouges, rebels; authors of revolutionary shamelessness! And we know not how much else

What boxes on the ear, what kicks, what insults have not La Minerve and its masters themselves received from these *excellent Conservatives* of to-day!

* * * * * *

La Minerve has been at pains to forget that MM. Bergeron, Desjardins, Coursol, Gigault, Dupont, Girouard, Amyot, Gaudet, Desaulniers, etc., while announcing themselves Conservatives, have been careful to add "BUT NOT MINISTERIALISTS."

What can that mean then if not that they are supporters of the Ministry?

There are some other Canservatives claimed by *La Minerve*, such as MM. Labelle, member for Richelieu; Guilbault, member for Joliette; McMillan, member for Vaudreuil; and more than all the others, Desaulniers, of St. Maurice, who succeeded in getting themselves elected only by squarely avowing themselves Nationalists, and emphatically condemning the chief acts of Sir John's policy.

The latter gentleman was also at the head of the organization that at Yamachiche burned Sir John and his colleagues in effigy. M. Frans. Desaulniers had even organized a second roasting, which did not take place, probably because from the moment the first word of them reached us, *L'Etendard* strongly condemned such tactics.

Is it really possible to find anything more grotesque than this pæan-singing of *La Minerve's*, announcing the election of all these men, chosen for their adhesion to ultra Nationalist platforms, as unprecedented triumphs in honor of its masters whom all these Nationalist platforms have condemned and even insulted?

That *La Minerve* has room for triumphing in the majorities obtained by its masters in Ontario and Nova Scotia by heating to whiteness Orange fanaticism and prejudiced Protestants; that it scatters broadcast guarantees of patronage, the reward of sacrificing the French-Canadian cause, we frankly admit.

In fact what else does *La Minerve* feel the need of? Given a Ministerial majority that will assure it and its masters of having the public treasury to rob, what does it matter to it whether that majority was made up of Turks or Chinese?

But *La Minerve* has well said that it will not succeed in changing the conspicuous fact that a large majority of the French counties have recorded their condemnation of the policy of its masters.

STILL ONE AHEAD.

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday morning, Feb. 26th, four clear days after the day of polling, said: "No news came to hand yesterday disturbing the lists of elections as announced in the *Globe*, though the Conservatives, in order to cover up their retreat from their ridiculous boastings, have gone into the business of "claiming" everything under the sun. The list still stands as yesterday:

Opposition	102
Ministerialists	101
Independent	1
Elections yet to be held	11
	215

We invite attention to an article which will be found on our eighth page, from *L'Etendard*, the recognized organ of those Nationalists who still consider themselves as Conservatives. They are, according to their own declarations and actions, "not Ministerialists." We are, therefore, clearly within our right when we classify these among the Opposition, and there they will remain unless and until they give some evidence that they wish to rejoin the party which they have scouted and condemned in terms quite as strong as any ever employed by the *Globe*."

TUPPER.

The Montreal *Post*, commenting on the suggestions thrown out as to the possibility of Sir CHARLES TUPPER taking the leadership of the boodle party, says the change is regarded with the deepest misgiving by all, and positive resentment by many who have hitherto supported Sir JOHN. There is no doubt that the bare mention of TUPPER's name in connection with the leadership will be an important factor in swelling Mr. BLAKE's majority in the next parliament. Of TUPPER the *Post* truly says: "Whatever may be the estimation in which the Nova Scotian Tories hold Sir Charles TUPPER, it is clear that he commands neither respect nor confidence in the other provinces. He is, perhaps, the most complete embodiment of the boodle politican. From the first day he assumed power in his native province, till his final coup in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, his career has been a continuous series of scandals, and his name stands out conspicuous is almost every shady transaction which has disgraced public life in the Dominion for the last twenty years.

A cable dispatch announces the death of M. Francois Laurent, the Belgian historian and publicist, at the age of 70. M. Laurent was professor of civil law at the University of Ghent.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The voice of the electors of Victoria, at the polls yesterday, pronounced itself in favor of the late representatives, Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE. As will be observed by the returns published elsewhere in to-day's TIMES, the majorities were very large. The Conservatives polled a solid, unbroken vote for these gentlemen, at the express request of persons in exalted positions in Ottawa and the leading lights of the party in this city. So far as THE TIMES is concerned the result is not a surprise; on the contrary, it is almost what we did expect. The public were repeatedly informed by His Worship Mayor FELL that he had no less than seven hundred and fifty pledged votes—making his election secure beyond a doubt. There were many who were of the same opinion as the Mayor. The ballots, however, revealed how far such promises are to be relied upon. Mr. HUMPHREY's many friends were confident that he at all events would be one of the team. So strong did this impression prevail that in the afternoon his backers were offering their money freely in support of their opinions. He came in third, but a long distance in the rear of the successful candidates Captain McCALLUM, the Liberal standard bearer, made a surprising run. The gallant captain did not enter the field until the morning of nomination day, exactly nineteen days before the day of polling. He was a total stranger to a large majority of the electors. Not a stone was left unturned to prejudice his claims and position. It was asserted that he was a socialist, a non-resident, and not even a property owner. To his credit be it said the Captain was unflinching in his conviction in relation to the principles dividing the Liberals and the Conservatives. He was well aware of the bent of public opinion in the district at present in regard to the government of Sir JOHN MACDONALD. With certain defeat staring him in the face he was manly enough to enter the breach in defence of principles, which to him are as dear as life, and although defeated; principles expounded by him still live. A few weeks since it was the boast of pronounced Conservatives that Liberalism had no abiding place in Victoria. That in fact it would be impossible to secure a sufficient number for the nomination papers of a Liberal candidate to legally qualify. The *Colonist* from day to day screeched its shrill warning notes that Messrs. HUMPHREYS, FELL and ROBERTSON were Liberals in disguise. There can be no doubt then but that many Liberals voted for these gentlemen, which had the effect of reducing Capt. McCALLUM's vote. In so short a time a stranger to the district and without any organization the Captain's vote is 245—a number perfectly surprising all things considered. Mr. W. A. ROBERTSON did not poll the vote he anticipated. It is evident the working men's vote went largely for Mr. ROBERTSON, who has always been an able advocate of their rights, he being one of themselves. True to its traditions the Conservative phalanx voted solid against him. Everything considered it is surprising that the Liberal vote is even what it is. The most barefaced bribery was resorted to by the friends of the successful candidates. Conveyances were hired and electors driven to the polls in defiance of the law. Aliens voted in large numbers. Substantial considerations were given in many instances for votes, as well as other irregularities in connection with the ballot papers. It is whispered that all these will be exposed in due course. The friends of Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE are jubilant over their success. As majorities must rule we gracefully bow to that decision, and trust that the conduct of the members elect will be such as not to cause their friends and supporters regret for the confidence reposed in them.

A DISPUTED POINT.

The question has been raised elsewhere than in Victoria as to who are entitled to vote under the new Franchise Act. The Montreal *Gazette* of the 21st February deals with the question by saying that the law provides that certain qualified persons shall be entitled to exercise the franchise. It says nothing about their occupation or employ. Then it gives a list of those who are to be disqualified on account of their official position. These are the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme and all other courts, and also the Indians in the provinces and territories of the Northwest. Certain persons are for the time being deprived of their votes. These are defined as follows:

"Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and any person who at any time, either during the election or before the election, is or has been employed at the same election, or in reference thereto, by any candidate or by any person whomsoever as counsel, agent, attorney or clerk at any polling place at any such election, or in any other capacity whatever, and who has received or expects to receive, either before, during or after the said election, from any candidate or from any person whomsoever for acting in such capacity as aforesaid, any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment, or any promise, pledge or security whatever for any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment, except only that the returning officer may vote in the case of equality of votes between candidates, where the addition of a vote would entitle any such candidate to be declared elected."

Then on the 20th Sir JOHN MACDONALD telegraphed from Ottawa to Toronto that deputy returning officers, poll clerks and constables could vote because they did not receive any money or emolument from candidates or from any other person whosoever, but are to be paid by the Crown. To this opinion prominent lawyers in Toronto take exception. The probability then is that the matter can only be settled by reference to the courts in protested election cases.

Lumber Advanced.

The rise in price of rough lumber at Vancouver, including building, bridge, wharf and street planks, is 25 per cent. The advance on dressed, flooring, rustic and double-dressed finishing lumber ranges from 5 to 10 per cent. Shingles and lathe are 10 per cent higher.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Mr. HOWARD VINCENT, M. P., a noted writer on political economy has replied to the letter which Mr. JOHN BRIGHT wrote to the President of the Manchester Statistical Society on "Imperial Federation." It will be remembered by THE TIMES readers that Mr. BRIGHT said that England would not be in any degree influenced in her policy by Canada, by Australia, or by the Cape. This, Mr. VINCENT contended, was not the fact. He did not hesitate to declare that there was no considerable section of the English, the Welsh, the Scotch, or the Irish people who were insensible to the claims, to the prosperity, and the interests of our kindred, our countrymen, our best friends, our customers in Greater Britain. They did not seek to interfere with Colonial laws. It was true that many of them looked forward to a reciprocity of tariffs, to the day when free trade meant free trade. To-day in too many States the rule was to sell everything to England, but buy nothing English. As regards Greater Britain, however, they could patiently bid their time. Mr. BRIGHT thinks that England's foreign policy has been blind. He is wrong in dignifying British procedure abroad for the past twenty years by the name of policy. The London *Canadian Gazette* considers that Mr. BRIGHT is right in saying that our blind action may involve us in war with European Powers, but it is because we have let the ambitious hunter come too near our interests. The Colonies have as much concern with foreign States as we have. Canada has many questions with America. Australasia has of late years had much cause of complaint against France. Her interest in the preservation of the Suez Canal is equal to our own. Australia will never consent to our abandonment of India, and if the Mother Country fails in her duty to Hindostan she will probably put on the mantle. It is with the present relations that the Colonies would feel the strain of war. Then they would see how blind, how neglectful of Imperial duty had been too many of our rulers, and with a ruined trade and threatened coasts commerce might quit in disgust a false Union Jack. But united, federated in peace and in war, we have nothing to fear from the protected tariffs and the arms of all the world combined.

Mr. BRIGHT had, in support of his theories, asked: "How would our Federation deal with the fisheries dispute between Canada and the United States?" The answer is simple. The negotiations with the American government upon this matter would be greatly assisted, and the interest of the Canadians more effectually safeguarded, by the presence in the Imperial parliament of representatives of the people whose rights had been invaded. The same argument applied to the negotiations with the French government concerning the breach of the comity of nations in peopling their possessions near the Australian coasts with the most desperate criminals. Under the present system, with neither voice or vote in the control of Imperial business, it is frequently felt, and with justice, in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa, and other parts of the Empire that the Imperial parliament is insufficiently acquainted with the views and interests of the Colonists. Nor can it be denied that, in point of area, population, wealth and intelligence, several of the detached continents now forming Greater Britain are entitled to all the prerogatives of independent and sovereign States, and their inhabitants have a right, which they will not long be denied, to participate in international affairs, and especially those in which they have a supreme interest. Mr. BRIGHT is no doubt correct in saying that had Canada been independent of Great Britain she would have yielded to the arguments of her powerful neighbor. There can be no stronger testimony to the value of Imperial Federation. But for the support of the Mother Country the Canadians would have had to knock under upon this fisheries question, and would very soon lose the real independence they now enjoy. The effect of Imperial Federation would be, while preserving local autonomy, to fortify the interests of the British people all the world over, not only of the Mother Country, but with a united front, of the whole British Empire. It is the advantage of such a state of affairs self-evident, as clear as that the strength, wealth and commercial power of the world must be greater than that of a part?

AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL.

Mr. ANDERSON, M. P. P. for Saanich in the Local Legislature, is the father of a bill of a most extraordinary character, called "an act to prevent trespass on enclosed lands in pursuit of game." It is precisely such an enactment as we might expect to find upon the statute books of England of four or five hundred years ago, when "trespass," such as walking across a noble's park, was deemed a crime only a trifle less heinous than stealing sheep, and stealing sheep was punishable by death. It has been left to these latter days of the nineteenth century, to the British Columbia Legislature, and to Mr. ANDERSON as a member of that body, to seriously propose the restoration of a law similar in many respects to those repealed centuries ago in the old countries of Europe. Mr. ANDERSON's bill makes it unlawful for a man with a gun in his possession to cross an enclosed field, and every individual who does so will be subject to fine and imprisonment! But, worse still, every occupier or owner of enclosed land, so "trespassed" upon is made a constable—and clothed with power to arrest the offender on the spot and carry him before a justice of the speech! Fancy a hunter with a rifle in his hand being arrested by a farmer without a warrant, while a constable or a policeman dare not attempt such a thing. The proposal is worse than silly, and the most extraordinary thing about the matter is that the bill was reported upon at all by the private bills committee. In order that our readers may have the whole piece of absurdity before them, we append the bill it full. After the usual preamble it enacts:

1. No person carrying a gun, or other engine, for the purpose, or apparent purpose, of taking or killing game, shall at any time trespass upon enclosed land in pursuit of game.

2. It shall be lawful for the occupier or owner of any enclosed land, or for any person or persons authorized by them, or either of them, to apprehend any one trespassing on such land, and carrying a gun, or other engine, for the purpose, or apparent purpose, of taking or killing game, if he refuse, on demand, to give his name and address, or give a false name or address, or continue trespassing after first being warned, and immediately upon such apprehension, and within —— hours thereof, he or they shall bring him, the said trespasser, before a Justice of the Peace, who shall summarily hear and determine the charge against him.

3. Every violation of this statute shall be punished upon summary conviction, on information or complaint before any Justice of the Peace, with costs, by a fine for each separate violation to be levied by distress, or in default of payment by imprisonment, as follows:

(*a*) In the case of a trespasser upon enclosed land carrying a gun, or other engine, for the purpose, or apparent purpose, of taking or killing game, by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars, with costs, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding ten days.

(*b*) In the case of the refusal of a trespasser on enclosed land in pursuit, or apparent pursuit, of game, to give his name and address to a person properly authorized to demand the same, or of his giving a false name or address, by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than fifteen dollars, with costs, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding twenty days.

(*c*) In the case were more than two persons trespass on enclosed land in pursuit, or apparent pursuit, of game, whether carrying more than one gun or not, each person by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor less than fifteen dollars, with costs, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding twenty days.

4. For the purpose of this Act the word "game" shall mean and include the animals and birds here enumerated:

(*a*.) Deer, hare, and rabbit.

(*b*.) Grouse, partridge, prairie fowl, pheasant, quail, snipe, wild duck, wild goose, robin, and meadow lark, or any bird known here by any of these names.

5. This Act may be cited as the "Enclosed Lands Trespass Act, 1887."

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN

Makes Suggestions Relative to Emigration to Canada from Britain.

In the London *Times* of Feb. 9th there appears a letter from Sir George Stephen, president of the C. P. R., in connection with Sir Lord Salisbury's emigration policy, in which the Canadian baronet says that he asks space to briefly point out that the financial obstacles in the way of a well-devised and effective scheme of colonisation from the congested districts of Ireland and Scotland are not nearly so serious as Lord Salisbury seemed to fear? For example, a capital advance of £120 is sufficient to take a crofter family of man, wife and four children from their home in Scotland or Ireland, and, in fourteen days, place them in any of the New Northwest Provinces of Canada, upon 160 acres of good agricultural land ready for the plough, without obstacle of either stick or stone, with a comfortable house to live in, with the cattle and implements necessary to enable the crofter to begin his work of cultivation, and with sufficient means to maintain his family for the first year. Upon this basis, an expenditure of £360,000 would emigrate, and settle comfortably in the Canadian Northwest, 3,000 crofter families—18,000 souls in all; and, if this expenditure were continued for five years, the result would be the emigration and settlement of 90,000 souls, or about one-third of the distressed Scotch crofter population. The capital required to carry out this scheme would have to be provided by the State, but such arrangements could—I am satisfied and am prepared to allow—be made by which its repayment within ten years would be rendered perfectly secure, though it is the basis of this plan that the State should for that period forego interest. So that the actual cost to the nation of transplanting of a Scotch or Irish crofter family to their new home, and thoroughly establishing them in it, would simply be 3 per cent. interest on £120 for ten years, which is £36 per family, or £5 per head. It will thus be seen that the emigration of a million persons would only cost £6,000,000, and not the £100,000,000 or £120,000,000 which was mentioned by Lord Salisbury, and not corrected by the deputation. Surely this scheme, which I am satisfied is quite practicable, is not beyond the power of a great nation like this, especially when all sides admit that emigration, or colonisation, is the one remedy for a growing and already nearly unbearable difficulty.

Charge of the "Specials."

The arrival of the "specials" at Vancouver has given rise to poetic thoughts as well as to feelings of anger and resentment. A local Tennyson, having bestraddled his Pegasus, has ridden to the top of Parnassus, and committed the following:

Half a League! Half a League!
Half a League onward!
All in the peaceful city
Walked the VICTORIA specials.
Forward, Roycraft e rigid!
March to the City Hall he said,
In the Terminal City
Walked the brave specials.

Forward the blue coat brigade
—Was there a man dismay'd?
Not, though the specials knew
The Government had blundered;
Theirs not to make reply;
Theirs not to reason why;
Theirs but to loaf and cry:
Give us more Vancouver pie,
The noble specials!

The pig-tail camp to the right of them!
The C. P. R. to the left of them!
Vancouver to the front of them!
All peaceful and calm!
Stormed at by hiss and yell!
Boldly they walked and well,
Into Water street pell-mell
Walked the gallant specials.

Flashed all their brass buttons bare!
Flashed as they turned in air!
Withering the small boy there:
Charging on the frosty air!
While all VICTORIA wondered,
Smelling of tobacco smoke!
Right through the line they broke!
News-boy and boot-black shout!
In a wild hurrah! [boots!
See the whisker soaked the red nose and

The VICTORIA specials!

Cordova street to the right of them!
Young Chung's wash house to the left of them!
A Tyhee Chinaman leading on!
They had come to rest awhile,
Moss-backs and fossils!
Sent here by VICTORIANS!
To show their spite and malice,
When will their glory fade?
Oh, the vile charge they made!
While all China wondered,
Scorn the charge they made!
Pity VICTORIA's legate!
And watch the noble specials.

The New Speaker.

It is understood that Desire Girouard, J. C., D. C. L., member elect for Jacques Cartier, has been selected by the government as speaker for the next Parliament. He represents Jacques Cartier, and has held a seat in the Commons since 1882. He is known principally as a public man for his advocacy of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He has always been a strong Conservative. There is no mistaking his classification.

ALASKA'S BOUNDARY.

An Intimation Question of Vast Importance.

A Boundary Commission Likely to be Appointed.

One of the international questions between Canada and the United States says the Winnipeg *Manitoban*, which will shortly come up for settlement is that of the Alaska boundary. It is probable that the American government will in the near future propose the appointment of a joint commission for the purpose. The President in his recent message to Congress intimated this course would be taken. The only definition of the boundary now in existence is to be found, it is said, in a treaty made between

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

in 1825, when Russia owned Alaska. According to this instrument the division between Canada and Alaska begins on the Arctic sea and runs due south to a point near Mount St. Elias, nine marine miles from the Pacific. Then it bears eastwardly, and is to follow the summit of the coast range to its intersection with a line drawn due east from the southern extremity of Prince of Wales Island to the centre of Portland Channel. Where the coast range is more than three leagues from the shore the line is to leave the mountains and keep just that distance from the sea. The meaning of all this is that the United States hold as part of Alaska 500 miles, 3 leagues deep, of the Northern Pacific coast. The Americans thus have a long stretch of territory immediately in front of the northern part of British Columbia, commanding the entrances to all the rivers and including all the islands. It is not until Queen Charlotte Islands are reached from the north that the

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST LINE

commences. For a long time it was believed that a more accurate definition of the boundary would not be necessary. Northern British Columbia and Eastern Alaska were unknown territories. They were supposed to contain no wealth, and it was believed that international difficulties so near the Pole could not possibly arise. Moreover, the marking of the boundary is an expensive affair, and it was held that the five or six millions of dollars the work would cost would do far more good flowing through the ordinary channels of commerce than distributed among the canyons of the Pacific. But within the past few years the country has been explored, and it has been found to be rich in minerals, particularly in gold. Miners have gone in great numbers, and the Americans are working very vigorously and without hindrance on what, according to the strict letter of the treaty, is the Canadian side of the border. It is not, however, so much with a view to settling the question of the ownership of the mines that the United States authorities are anxious to secure

A PROPER DELIMITATION

of the boundary. The treaty line it has been observed, terminates at a point drawn east from the southern extremity of Prince of Wales Island. Hitherto it has been understood that that line strikes the centre of Portland Channel. But the Americans now claim that Prince of Wales Island extends several miles further south than the maps indicate, and that as a result the easterly line drawn from that southerly extremity of the island gives them complete control of the channel, and in addition an interesting slice of what has heretofore been regarded as British Columbia and two small but well-wooded islands. This is the point in the Alaska boundary case.

Britain has not heretofore been remarkably successful in the adjustment of boundary disputes with the United States. The rule followed has generally been to let the Americans have what they wanted. But it is to be hoped that it has now been recognized that what is considered worth contending for by the United States is worth keeping. As a mere matter of sentiment in this affair it would not be amiss to insist on our rights.

ANOTHER RAILWAY BILL.

$15,000,000 to be Demanded by the C. P. Railway.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Ottawa special says that considerable surprise was caused a few days ago by the announcement that Sir Charles Tupper, minister of finance, intended asking the government at next session for a further grant of $15,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific Railway, in lieu of the disallowance of the privileges held by the Company in Manitoba and the Northwest territories. Coincident with this announcement is another discovery, which still further mystified the commercial public, and consisted in a decrease of the traffic returns issued by the company compared with the corresponding period of last year. The following week a further decrease was bulletined. Peculiar significance is attached to these facts, as the weeks for which the decrease is shown had been the busiest weeks for passenger traffic that had been experienced for years. It was also significant that the first decrease in the receipts was shown a few days after the general elections, when the government, one of whose chief planks had been the construction of the Canadian Pacific, had been sustained. The construction of the line had been pushed forward in face of violent opposition, and the country had been mortgaged for expenses connected therewith in one way or another to the tune of $10,400,000, besides which enormous land grants were made through the territories and an allowance of privileges granted, which is now to be purchased. The impression is that the company wish to throw the line into the government's hands; that consequently the receipts are being reduced more within the true figures, so as to furnish an excuse for saying that it does not pay, and thus give the company an opportunity of leaving the road which the government has made it responsible for, and then retire gracefully.

OUR DEFENCES.

Five Men-of-War Dispatched to Esquimalt Station.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The *Times* Ottawa special says the people of British Columbia are becoming alarmed at the unprotected position of that coast, in view of which the Legislature of the province has passed a resolution calling the attention of the Dominion government to the fact, and urging that immediate steps be taken to give them better security in the event of England being driven into war with any other power. News has also been received here that the British government has dispatched five additional war vessels to the North Pacific station, including the Pelican, Wild Swan, Triumph, and two gunboats. This is being done for the protection of the new dry dock and the naval stores at Esquimalt.

Honors to De Lesseps.

BERLIN, March 6.—The newspapers here are a unit in suggesting that M. De Lesseps should be given a welcome due the great Frenchman who has worked not for fame alone, but for the whole human race, a man whose worth and glory Germany can appreciate without jealousy.

Geronimo in Captivity.

To all appearances neither Geronimo nor any of his band entertain the belief that fate has anything unpleasant in store for them. They are quartered in four big tents at San Antonio, and never lived so well in their lives as they have since their capture. When they arrived in Texas the squaws were attired in full mourning costume, except as to the legs, upon which they wore leather leggings, without which their flesh would have been torn to ribbons in their flight. The bucks wore a bit of cloth that looked like a porous plaster on their chests, a breech cloth and leggings; none of them wore head gear. Their luxuriant growth of inky black hair seems quite sufficient to protect them from ill effects of sunshine or storm. Since their arrival they have been togged out in most gorgeous style.

Geronimo wore a pair of cow hide boots, into which his white cotton drawers were tucked; his copper colored body was covered with a calico shirt. He and his followers always wear their shirts Chinese fashion, and no matter what else they may wear, they never fail to don the breech cloth, and in such manner that it will show beneath the shirt. Around his neck was a horsehair chain, and suspended to it was a silver crescent. In order to show his visitors that he did not carry all his clothes on his back he disappeared for a few moments within his tent; when he emerged he wore a short sack coat buttoned up to the chin with three different kinds of buttons, and a broad brimmed felt hat. He looked prouder than he had before, he accepted a silver dollar with a yard-wide smile, and showed that he was not ungrateful by making his visitors a present at least of equal value. He also shook hands at short intervals.—Chicago Herald.

The Millionaires of New York.

And they do extraordinary things.

On the one hand we find a man presenting a near relative with a residence and fixtures that cost in cash $750,000. We hear of a man laying upon the pillow of his sister's new born baby $10,000 in United States bonds as a birthday gift, and again a Coal-oil Johnny rolling like a scroll together, tangible evidence of $1,000,000, in heavy interest bearing bonds, and tossing them into the lap of a female friend. We are told of a modest millionaire calling upon his pastor, on a bright New Year's morning, and handing him a check drawn to bearer for the princely sum of $100,000, to be distributed according to the clergyman's idea among the poor and needy.

In this great city where one family's wealth aggregates $300,000,000; where a man, struck with a quick flash from eternity, dies, is buried, and leaves to be distributed among his sorrowing heirs the extraordinary accumulation of $250,000,000; in this city where men, who have lived here less than five years, are known by their associates and by them alone, for the general public hasn't hitherto been taken into their confidence, to be worth, man after man, $25,000,000, $40,000,000, $50,000,000, is it strange that public interest is awakened and general curiosity excited to know, first, how these men got these almost fabulous amounts of money, and second, what they do with it?—Joe Howard in New York World.

Women and Sleeping Car Porters.

I have been on the road for fifteen years and I know of only two ladies who ever offered to pay the porter for his trouble. They are from Chicago and are sisters of a young man who travels frequently over my run. The family is all alike, and I have yet to find one of them who ever carried more than a small grip-sack, not too large to be carried easily in the hand. There is some pleasure for a porter to meet folks like these, especially when the three of them come in together. I like their free and independent style, as they never want any attendance, and the young ladies, before retiring, hand me their bottles of patent polish so that I won't spoil their shoes with a cheap blacking. In the morning they stand up to be brushed and the two girls drop me a quarter apiece. They always consider the porter, for I met the sister when I was on the New York run, on an extra, and they passed out four bits when half the men in the car; who rode through from Chicago only gave the regular one night tip of a quarter. I guess they got the habit from their brother, but any way I shan't forget them, as they are the only two women in the United States who ever remembered the poor porter.—Interview with a Porter.

Mrs. Pullman's Journeyings.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman are going on a two months' trip through California in their private car. This sounds like a simple announcement, but, if you knew the pomp and circumstance that attend the journeyings to and fro of Mrs. Pullman, you would be amazed even in this day of luxury. She is attended by a huge cavalcade of horses, dogs and servants. Her two daughters always accompany her, and their surroundings en route are fit for royalty, and, indeed, far surpass the entourage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales whenever he takes his walks abroad au chemin defer. An upright piano, ormulu tables, bookcases and flower vases, easy chairs and Turkish divans, pictures, luxurious beds, and above all a faultless kitchen and a faultless cook. Who would not be content "on the wing" with such accessories? Mrs. Pullman's oldest daughter, Florence, is a young lady, still very youthful, who made her entrance into society before she closed her school books.—New York Graphic.

Making Fringed Christmas Cards.

Half a dozen young women were seated the other day around a long table in the back room of a little shop on Fulton street making fringed Christmas cards. At one end of the table were two piles of cardboard sheets about three feet square. Each sheet contained twelve prettily colored prints. Two of the young women, armed with immense shears, were busy cutting the big sheets up into cards. The other four, each with a pastepot and a stack of delicately tinted fringes, were making the Christmas cards proper. The single cards are of two designs, one for each side of the fringed card. Mucilage is applied to the edges of the back of one card, the fringe is run around, and a card of the other kind with the edges mucilaged is placed upon the fringe. The fringed card, thus made, is pressed until the mucilage is dry, and the card is ready for the market. The six young women turn out 900 of the fringed cards a day.—New York Mail and Express.

He Was Acquainted with Grief.

The man with the solemn look and the weeping willow whiskers was addressing the Sunday school.

"Children," said he, "trouble and sorrow come to all of us in this life. Probably you do not realize it yet, but sorrow and trouble will come to you too. Now your life is happy and joyous, but when you get to be as old as I am, the care and grief will come. Children——"

Here the speaker was interrupted by the frantic motions of a little boy on the front seat.

"Well, my son," said he, paternally, "what is it?"

"Say," said the boy, complacently, "my mother died when I was six months old. What do you think of that?"—Somerville Journal.

Advances for Japan.

The Japanese government has agents in England negotiating for large purchases of rails, engines, bridges, and plant required for her railway development.—Frank Leslie's.

HEROINE OF ACADIA.

Although thousands of women in all ages of the world have displayed to the fullest extent the virtues of patience and courage in private life, the number of those who by their daring in battle have proved themselves worthy to be teachers of men has been extremely small. This, of course, is in part due to the fact that the opportunities given to women for such leadership are comparatively few, but the more potent reason undoubtedly is that woman from her disposition and temperament is more fitted to shine in passive endurance than in active enterprise. Yet at long intervals women have arisen who seemed born to command, and from whose natures all the weakness of the sex appeared to be eliminated. When such women do dawn on the world they seem to reach a higher degree of heroism than any man can attain, for they are usually impelled to deeds of daring by influences which give their efforts the character of a crusade. Urged on to the field of strife by religion, patriotism, love of husband or children, to them there is no middle way between the victory and destruction; they must triumph or they must perish. The latest of these female Paladins, the ranee of Jhansi, kept the field against the British in India for months after her cause had become hopeless, and finally died sword in hand charging at the head of her cavalry among those who resisted to the last. Sir Hugh Rose, her conqueror, in his general order, said that "the best man upon the side of the enemy was the woman found dead, the ranee of Jhansi."

America has produced but few women of the heroic type, and the most remarkable of them all, living as she did two centuries and a half ago in a remote corner of the continent, and being of a foreign race, is comparatively little known to the people of the United States. Yet, if Longfellow had been a poet of war and battle, when he went to Acadia for a heroine, instead of the mythical and impossible Evangeline, he would surely have chosen that real woman, Lady Latour, who was a heroine indeed. As it is he has left for some other bard the finest subject for an epic that America has yielded. Although her story has been mainly told by her enemies, or in the dry pages of official dispatches to the French government, her figure emerges from the mist of two centuries firm in outline as it appeared to her contemporaries and so real in its humanity we never doubt that the actual woman is before us. Frances Marie Jaquelin, who afterward became Lady Latour, was a native of France and belonged to a Huguenot family of Rochelle. She was born in the early years of the Seventeenth century, when that city was the focus of a religious movement which ended in civil war. Born and reared amid the stirring scenes which Rochelle witnessed, she became well fitted by training and education for the stormy and eventful life she was destined to lead in Acadia. When very young she married Latour, when on a visit to France, and sailed back with him to that wild romantic land which became the scene of her heroism and her death. Her arrival in Acadia took place in 1625, a year before Peter Minuet's purchase of Manhattan island from the Indians, and five years before the settlement of Boston. The whole continent, now the seat of an ever widening civilization, was a vast wilderness, in which half a dozen bands of struggling colonists from Florida to Quebec were contending against the rugged might of nature.

Latour himself was a man of extraordinary talents, alternately the sport and favorite of fortune. Although of such high descent that he could claim kinship with the great house of Bouillon his family had been totally ruined in the civil wars. In 1609 when a mere boy he went to Acadia with his father, and when the Port Royal colony was destroyed by Argal, four years later, took to the woods and lived with the Indians for many years. It would take too long to enumerate the successive steps by which he emerged from this humble station. Biencourt, the grantee of Port Royal, died and bequeathed his rights to Latour. The latter became lieutenant general for the French king in Acadia, and received a vast grant of territory on the St. John river. And to crown all, through the influence of his father, who was a favorite at the English court, he was made a baronet by James I, and Sir William Alexander, the Scotch grantee of Acadia, gave him a very large tract of land. Thus in the enjoyment of grants and titles from both crowns his fortunes could hardly have looked brighter than they were an 1635. But troublous times were at hand.

Latour's fort was at the mouth of the St. John's river, on the site of the New Brunswick city of that name, and from its position it gave him the command of the whole fur trade of more than 50,000 square miles of territory. His establishment was on a scale suitable to the magnitude of the interests he controlled. There were seldom less than 200 men in Fort Latour, and several small vessels were employed in ranging the coast and trading with the Indians. The spoils of forest and stream were at the command of Latour and his men, for the woods abounded in game and the rivers and sea with fish, and a rude abundance reigned at his hospitable board. But it was a sadly lonely life for Lady Latour, without female companionship but that of her servants, and with her lord often away ranging the woods, cruising on the coast, or, perhaps, on a voyage to France. It was a schooling well fitted to develop all the latent qualities of a strong nature.

Latour had a rival for the possession of the traite of Acadia in Charnissay, who also held a commission from the king, and had forts at Port Royal and Penobscot. Charnissay's father was a "counsillor of the king" in Paris, and had the ear of Cardinal Richelieu, a fact which emboldened the former to endeavor to effect Latour's destruction. Latour was accused of all sorts of malfeasance, and his wife was denounced as a heretic. He was accused of being friendly to the English, and she of being the cause of his disloyalty. It is needless to examine these charges, for Latour was afterward publicly exonerated from them all by the French government. It was true, however, that Lady Latour was a Protestant; as such she lived and died.

After years of effort Charnissay succeeded in his object, and a royal edict went forth which was intended to destroy Latour. He was commanded to return to France to answer the charges against him, and his commission as governor was revoked. If he refused to obey Charnissay was authorized to seize him and carry him to France, and to make an inventory of his effects. A ship was sent out specially by the king to carry home the deposed governor. Latour no doubt appreciated the delicate attention, but declined to avail himself of it. He refused to go to France or admit Charnissay to his fort, and the latter could only go away breathing vengeance, for Latour had four-and-twenty cannon mounted on the walls of his stronghold. Charnissay returned to France to obtain more royal orders, and to gather forces for a supreme effort to dislodge Latour. The latter in the meantime sought to open up a trade with the people of Massachusetts bay, and to enlist their aid in his cause. In the first he succeeded but not in the last, although he made friends in Boston who proved most serviceable to him at a later day. But what was more to the purpose, he sent a tried agent to Rochelle to obtain the aid of his friends there against Charnissay. The response came in the shape of a fine ship, fully armed, laden with ammunition and supplies, and having on board about 140 men. But before this vessel would reach her destination Latour was already in great straits. Early in the spring of 1643 Charnissay appeared at St. John, with six vessels and 500 men, and blockaded Fort Latour. Attack after attack failed, but the blockade continued and famine threatened in time to compel a surrender. But the wily Latour kept watchers down the coast to intercept the ship from Rochelle, and, when she appeared, slipped through the blockading squadron in the night and turned her bow toward Boston, where he confidently counted on getting help. His lady went with him to add her persuasions to his when dealing with the grave rulers of Massachusetts. One pleasant Sunday in June, when the Boston people were returning from church, Latour's ship sailed boldly into the harbor to the great astonishment of all and the consternation of many. Latour immediatly waited on Governor Winthrop and told his errand. Next day the magistrates were called together and the matter discussed. The result of their deliberations, after a long search of the Old Testatment for precedents, was to refuse Latour active aid, but to give him permission to hire such ships and men in Boston as he required to enable him to reach his fort in safety. This, however, was enough, and Latour hired in Boston four armed vessels and 144 men, besides purchasing a large quantity of supplies. With this augmented force he returned to St. John, drove Charnissay away, and chased him to Port Royal, where he attacked him and captured a considerable amount of property. The New Englanders returned to Boston in triumph, and Charnissay went back to France to organize another attack on Latour.

Up to this time Lady Latour had stood by her husband's side as his chief adviser and companion, but now the time came when she had to act alone. As Latour did not dare to appear in France, it became necessary for her to go there to obtain further assistance against their resolute enemy. She accordingly set sail for Rochelle, her old home, but had scarcely arrived there when Charnissay heard of her presence in France and procured a warrant for her arrest. But she had timely notice of her danger, and escaped to England, and there was able to obtain all the munitions of war and supplies she needed. Freighting a ship with them, she set sail from London in March 1644, for Fort Latour. In the same ship embarked a man little loved by the men of Massachusetts bay, Roger Williams the founder of the Providence plantation.

Unfortunately, the master of the ship instead of proceeding on his voyage with due diligence, loitered on the way to trade, and did not reach Cape Sable until September. Charnissay, in the meantime, had reached Acadia and was cruising in the Bay of Fundy to intercept his enemy. Latour, half distracted at the delay in his lady's return, had been to Boston seeking further help, only to find that source of assistance closed against him by the threats of Charnissay. The latter, maintaining a close watch in the Bay of Fundy, boarded Lady Latour's ship, but she and her party were concealed in the hold, and the master pretended that he was bound direct to Boston. So Charnissay had to let the vessel go, and his prey escaped; but it was no longer possible to reach Fort Latour, and to Boston the vessel went. There Lady Latour brought an action on the charter party for deviation and delay, and recovered a verdict of £2,000. Then hiring three armed ships in Boston to convey her home she at length reached Fort Latour, after having been absent for more than a year.

Difficulties and dangers were now gathering around the doomed fortress. Charnissay had command of the sea, and was able to cut off his supplies. Then Latour, leaving his brave wife in command of the fort, went to Boston early in the winter and sent a small vessel indeed with provisions to St. John. Charnissay, however, captured it, and Latour found himself unable to return to his fort. So the brave lady was left to face her own and her husband's enemies alone. It was here that the great energy and the heroism of her character were brought into play. Although bothered with the care of a child that was hardly more than an infant, she showed herself in the fullest sense capable of command. Her vigilance never rested, and she inspired her men with her own courage. But the number, after weeding out traitors and deserters, was less than 100, and they were badly supplied with provisions and munitions of war. In February, immediately after the capture of Latour's provision ship, Charnissay attacked the fort. He expected an easy conquest, but found himself sadly mistaken. From one of the bastions Lady Latour directed the fire on his ships, and with such effect that one of them had to be towed away in a sinking condition, her decks covered with dead and dying. It took Charnissay nearly two months to repair the damage done his vessel in that brief contest with Fort Latour. In April he again returned with a larger force, and this time attacked the fort from the land side. For three days and as many nights the assault proceeded, but Lady Latour conducted the defense with such skill and courage that the besiegers made no progress, and Charnissay was obliegd to draw off his forces with loss. With calm eyes that looked upon danger without fear, the heroine was ever foremost in the fight, nerving the timid by her example and encouraging the bold. This siege, like the former ones, would have failed but for the foulest treachery. Charnissay found means to bribe a Swiss sentry who guarded one of the bastions, and in the dim light of Easter Sunday morning, when the garrison were at prayers, this traitor suffered the enemy to approach. They had already scaled the walls before the alarm was given. Lady Latour in this extremity showed the same cool daring as when fighting behind the battlements. She placed herself at the head of her little band, and made so desperate a defense that every foot that Charnissay won in the fort was paved with dead men. It was only when further resistance was unavailing, and for the purpose of saving the lives of her devoted men, that she consented to accept the terms offered by Charnissay and surrender.

These terms, however, were shamefully violated. Charnissay was so much enraged at the havoc that had been made in his ranks that he resolved to wreak his vengeance on the garrison. He caused all the men in the fort to be hanged except one man, to whom he gave his life on condition that he became the executioner of his comrades in arms. Lady Latour would have shared the same fate but for the fear that the court of France would resent such an outrage. But he compelled her to be present at the execution of her soldiers, with a rope around her neck, like a reprieved criminal. Three weeks later she too had passed from earth, but whether she died of a broken heart, or of ill treatment, or of poison there is no record. But it may safely be said that no braver or truer heart ever beat in human breast than that which was stilled by her death.

It is not often that the truth of history can be made to square with poetic justice, but in this instance something like that took place. Charnissay was drowned five years after Lady Latour's death, and Latour obtained a reversal of all the decrees against him and the restoration of all the honors he had lost through his rival's arts. More than that, he married Charnissay's widow and came into possession of his entire property, ending his life in a good old age and prosperous, with numerous children to inherit his name and estates.—Scottish American.

SCIENCE OF FASTING

AS EXPOUNDED BY A MAN WHO FASTED FORTY-FIVE DAYS.

Mr. John Griscom Thinks a Thirty Days' Fast an Insignificant Matter—Succi and His Elixir—Fasting as a Remedial Agent.

Learning that Mr. John Griscom, who fasted forty-five days in Chicago in 1881, was in town, a reporter from this paper called on him for a talk on the subject. He said that in the last twenty years since he made the subject a special study, he has fasted at least fifty times, the periods being all the way from two and three weeks to thirty days, besides his celebrated fast of forty-five days which is the longest time on record.

"In fact, I have fasted these periods so many times," he added, "that I consider a fast of twenty-five or thirty days as an insignificant matter. For such a period it requires no special effort or endurance—it is consistent—for there is no apparent change in a person who goes at it in the right way save any depletion. From my experience I regard it as a natural thing, and as easy to fast twenty-five or thirty day as three days. I have often gone without food for twenty-one days, and have shown no sign of having gone without a meal."

"What about others you know of who have fasted?"

"Well, there is Dr. E. P. Miller, of this city, who tells me he fasted twenty-three days, and the people in the hotel where he was living did not know of it. He kept at his work right along and it did not affect him at all. This is entirely contrary to Tanner's fast, over which so much was made here, which was one of supreme endurance. Another man whom I have met who fasted was a very unusual and remarkable case. He went by the name of Budd Henry. He was captured by the Indians and put in a cave where his surroundings were so disagreeable that he could not eat a mouthful. He fasted in this way thirty-nine and three-quarter days before he effected his escape. A remarkable result followed. He developed a wonderful mental capacity and astonished every one by it. But this was an entirely exceptional case.

SUCCI AND HIS ELIXIR.

"What do I think of Succi and his elixir, a drop of which enables him to fast forty-eight hours? Though I think such a thing would be a very beneficial discovery, I take no stock in it. As to Fisher, whose elixir it is claimed will enable other people to fast, I think what he attributes to the effect of his elixir, is due simply to a belief that it makes fasting uninjurious. It is a matter of fact that a person does feel better after a fast of forty-eight hours. It is true that a craving for food will take place in this time, because the system is in the habit of taking food, but after that the sensation does not occur.

"The application of all this is the enlistment of all the intellecutal faculties. A person to fast through the will power, not believing it is right, would destroy the nervous system in two or three days. But if there is a full belief that it can be done, without harm, one can do it easily. The trouble is the majority of people believe that it can't be done, and thus people frighten themselves to death rather than starve to death. I never found, until I fasted, a human being—doctors or anybody else—who thought it at all probable such a thing could be done. Even now leading physicans insist that it can't be done. For years I have given the subject special study, and I believe it is time now, in the renewed agitation of the subject, to make the application. Either fasting is a good thing or it isn't. This is the secret that physicians, physiologists and scientists have not found out yet."

A GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

"Suppose the prejudice against fasting to be removed, what will be the practical results?"

"It would be shown to be the greatest remedial agent known. It would be the means of killing incipient diseases and effect remarkable cures. With the prejudice against fasting wholly removed any one in the enjoyment of perfect health, could fast two or three weeks without inconvenience. But if a man should fast simply as an experiment, without a full belief that he could do it, he would kill himself. My own life was saved by fasting. I don't look like a very sick man now, do I? and yet all I eat a day is a small loaf of bread and some fruit, with two or three cups of coffee. (Mr. Griscom is a large, well built man, weighing over 200 pounds, and has a ruddy healthy look.)

"I walk five or ten miles a day, have a clear head and never a thought of hunger. I have got to prefer this way of living, and find it amply sufficient. From this I am convinced that people would be a good deal healthier if they should eat less."

"Are you willing to demonstrate these ideas to the public."

"I have gotten through with fasting, and had almost forgotten about my long fast until the attention now being called to the subject recalled it to me, and I would not undertake to fast again unless it should become important in the interests of science to do so. Even then I should want everything about the experiment to be thoroughly respectable and to be invited to do so by the best authority. If it seemed necessary to get at the truth, as compared with elixir business, then I would be willing to put myself entirely under scientific care for, say, thirty days' fast, regarding which physiologists might make their own conditions provided they were reputable men."—New York Mail and Express.

Preserving Their Family Names.

There have of late been frequent allusions in the newspapers to the propriety of married women preserving their family names as middle names. There has been quite a general expression favorable to their doing so, and the fact that the president's wife signs her name Frances Folsom Cleveland, and Mrs. Ulysses Grant, Sr. (General Grant's widow), signs hers "Julia Dent Grant," and her son's wife, Mrs. Fred Grant, signs hers "Ida Honore Grant," is quoted to give their examples as a further argument in favor of the practice. But this, it seems, is far from being wholly a matter of fashion, as many women seem to suppose. It has a legal side, and a real estate agent in Washington, who has lately suffered much from the results of the whims of some of his feminine clients in changing their names at will, without taking any steps to legalize the changes, and yet affixing the revised names to deeds of sale of real estate, has been commenting with some severity upon the practice.—Washington Cor. Harper's Bazar.

A Gathering of Centenarians.

A patriotic movement is now set on foot in France to give a national banquet next year to persons who have passed a century. Hopes are entertained that ninety-nine of them can be procured, and M. Chevreul will be asked to preside at the head of the table, making up the hundred. Their united ages will thus amount to over ten thousand years.—The Argonaut.

Picture of Puget Sound.

Puget sound lies like a hand with its fingers stretching in and out of the shores that come plumply down to meet it on every side. It is a very well kept hand, neat around its edges. I never saw salt water and land agree so well before.—Kate Field's Letter.

SITTING FOR HIS BUST.

Col. Pat Gilmore Tells of His Experience in a Phrenological Establishment.

The most powerful experience I ever went through was when I accepted the invitation of a large phrenological establishment in New York to have my bust taken at their expense. I went to the studio at the hour fixed and was to be met there by a well known sculptor, who had courteously undertaken to do the modeling himself. By some unfortunate mischance he failed to put in an appearance. Two apprentices were vigorously stirring the liquid plaster of paris, or whatever villainous compound is used for the purpose.

After about half an hour's waiting it was decided to proceed in the great man's absence, and I was instructed to disrobe. A much beplastered white sheet, supposed to represent a Roman toga, was wrapped round my neck and shoulders tightly, and my face and hair were liberally greased to prevent the plaster sticking to the flesh. Pieces of paper were stuffed in my mouth, nose and ears, and I was told to shut my eyes. No sooner had I done so than my persecutors commenced pouring the liquid on my head. One poured while the other pressed the rapidly hardening compound so as to fill every recess and get a cast of every feature. They poured a great deal too much on, and soon my head was encased in a mask as hard as iron. The heat was insufferable. I could not move my head, for the awful weight threatened to dislocate my neck if I did; my eyes seemed being pressed into my brain, and the paper circlets not proving adequate for their purpose, I began to feel the first symptoms of suffocation. I could not call out and believed myself to be dying.

But my troubles had barely commenced. The apprentices had not fixed the centreboard, or slit properly, and when they mercifully decided to release me they found the cast would not come in half as it usually does. In a successful operation the two halves are joined together after removal, and a perfect reproduction of the face and head easily produced. But in my case both dividing board and grease had been overlooked, and the only course left was to smash the mask off. Mallet and chisel were used, producing an effect like concussion of the brain. Finally my face was freed, and I was able to breathe, and make a few remarks to the boys on their carelessness. Then it transpired that they had omitted to grease behind my ears, and the plaster adhered to the skin like glue. To remove the former the latter had to be torn away, and when at last I got away I was a mass of blood and sores. After two weeks' medical attention I got about right, but the memory is fresh still. I don't know whether the boys were wholly or only partially idiotic, but when I sit for my bust again I'll borrow some one else's head for the occasion.—Globe-Democrat Interview.

Bull Baiting in England.

Bull baiting was a most popular sport at wakes in North Shropshire. Many septuagenerian laborers may yet be met with who have witnessed a bull bait in their youth. One such man, James Grice, of Myddle, described (in 1878) a bull baiting at Loppington at which he had been present when a boy as "the most barbarous act I ever saw. It was a young bull, and had very little notion of tossing the dogs, which tore his ears and the skin off his face in shreds, and his mournful cries were awful. I was up in a tree, and was afraid the earth would open and swallow us all up." Oakengates, in the collieries, which enjoyed the reputation of possessing the most largely attended wake in the country, held on the green in the beginning of October, can boast also the unenviable distinction of having been (it is believed) the scene of the last bull baiting in Shropshire, which took place in the year 1823. Many savage bull baitings, it is related, took place at Medeley wakes, which were latterly celebrated chiefly at Ironbridge, the busy little town in the parish of Medeley. The bull was baited three times on each of the three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—first at the horse inn, Lincoln Hill, then in front of the Tontine inn at Ironbridge, and thirdly at Medeley Wood green. So says (1886) an old man of 71, whose father and elder brothers were the ringleaders of the sports.

The last bull baiting help at Medeley was put a stop to by a body of constables headed by a magistrate, Mr. Anstice, of Medeley Wood, who was accompanied and instigated by Mr. Mortimer, the vicar of the parish. Their names deserve to be recorded; for it was an act of great bravery to face the excited mob of colliers and bargemen, who, though they fought each other every market day, were ready to make common cause against the disturbers of their cruel sport. The parson, who was the moving spirit, was a little deformed man; and such is the latent chivalry of Englishmen, that it was attributed to this that the crowd did not attack the authorities.—Shropshire Folk-Lore.

Cremation in Germany.

There has just been held at Gotha a diet of delegates from the various cremation societies in Germany, as well as of several other countries, including Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and America, the last being represented by Mr. Storer Cobb, of Boston, who is at present lecturing in Germany on the disposal of the dead by fire. The diet discussed and approved the statutes of a general association of societies for funeral reform and optional cremation; and this association was joined by the local societies of Berlin, Potsdam, Frankfort, Darmstadt, Liegnitz, Chemnitz, Heidelberg, Dresden, Leipsic, Hamburg, etc. These societies have already their journalistic organs in the shape of two magazines called Gesundheit and News Flamme (Health and New Flame), so it will be seen that the cremation idea is making progress in Germany.

The delegates inspected the crematorium at work in the churchyard at Gotha, and they were assured by the burgomaster that the repugnance of many to this form of burial had been completely overcome by the sight of the decorous and befitting manner in which bodies are reduced to dust by a rapid process of fire and then inurned.—Cor. Chicago Times.

A Good Night's Rest.

"I've been riding on the limited cattle train all day, madame," said the tramp in an imploring tone of voice, "and my feet are very tired. Would you mind letting me sleep to-night in the cow pasture back of the barn?"

"Certainly not," replied the woman kindly, "and I'll tell John to put up the bars snug and tight, so you won't catch cold."—New York Sun.

Did any careful scientist ever compute the number of revolutions a particularly obnoxious fly can make at times around the head of a man when very busy?—New York Graphic.

Hugo's First Poetry.

When Victor Hugo carried his first manuscript of poetry to a publisher it was handed back to him unread, "because poetry was a drug on the market." It proved to be a sorry blunder for the publisher.

Wagner's Memory.

Wagner's memory is to be honored by yearly musical festivals at Bayreuth. A society of six men and six women has been formed in Germany for this purpose, and they will each contribute $1,000 a year to the fund for a period of five years.—Kansas City Times.

CUBAN ETIQUETTE.

EFFUSIVE POLITENESS FOUND IN HIGH-TONED SPANISH SOCIETY.

Use of Certain Initials on a Letter Envelope—An Effusive Form of Correspondence—Extravagantly Polite Speech—Gallantry on the Street.

I received a letter a few days ago from a Cuban. On the upper left hand corner of the outside of the envelope were the initials B. L. P. Now, any one who has studied Spanish knows that B. L. P. or B. L. M., in a letter of extreme politeness and etiquette, are used at the close of a letter; but the use of these initials on the envelope I hardly think is as familiar to the general student of Spanish. This is very usual, both here and in Spain on letters of some ceremony, and it is de rigueur on the envelopes of ceremonious notes, invitations, etc.

Ladies writing to gentlemen, or to each other, or gentlemen writing to each other, use B. L. M.—"Beso las manos" (I kiss the hands). Gentlemen writing to ladies use B. L. P.—"Beso las pies" (I kiss the feet). The compliment, of course, for the hands and feet of the party written to. The many expressions of friendship, respect, etc., used at the close of the Spanish letter are not sufficient without the usual B. L. M. or B. L. P. The following effusive form is much used in writing to a person even of very slight acquaintance: "With the sincerest professions of sympathy and friendship from her affectionate servant, who B. L. P." (kisses her feet), etc. To use one set of initials for the other shows a great ignorance of the etiquettes and conveniences of society. A Cuban lady of my acquaintance received on her fete day the usual compliment of a visiting card under cover from a gentleman. On looking at the envelope she threw up her head with a jerk and remarked that "one could easily see that that man did not know anything, or he never would have put B. L. M., instead of B. L. P., on an envelope sent to a lady."

A MATTER OF SPANISH TASTE.

I must acknowledge that I could not appreciate the nice difference. But after all on reflection, there certainly is some difference between B. L. M. and B. L. P., and it is only a matter of Spanish taste which is the most agreeable proceeding.

This is only one of the very little polite nothings of this very polite people.

On being presented to a stranger—if a lady—instead of the usual bow, more or less gracious, of our country, there is a cordial shake of the hand, accompanied by an extravagantly polite speech expressing the very great happiness this meeting has caused, ending with an offer to you from the lady of her house, which is, in other words, an invitation for you to visit her. A single man goes through the same style of complimental speech and concludes by telling you that he lives at such a number in such a street, and begs that if you need his services you will call on him.

Whether sincere or not, these little polite forms are the flowery adornments of speech, and help to make up the refinements and illusions of life, more or less agreeable, according to the view one takes of them. What would be received by an American woman as an impertinence is received by a Cuban with a gracious smile and a "gracias," said in a most pleasant tone of voice, as, for instance, on being helped into her carriage by a man who is a complete stranger to her. If a gentleman is passing on the street when a lady is about to enter her carriage—if no gentleman is with her—he hands her into her carriage. This is considered here only what a man who is a gentleman would do under such circumstances. Compliments are sometimes paid by gentlemen to ladies on the street, but are considered "bad style."—Cuba Cor. New Orleans Times Democrat.

Cooking on Board Ship.

My first impression in watching the cooking on board ship was—how many practical lessons might be learned from it by cooks on shore! How often do cooks complain, "there is no doing anything in this pokey kitchen," the pokey kitchen being probably quite four times the size of the galley in which I am standing, in which breakfast, lunch and dinner have to be prepared for over 200 persons. The requisite qualities required for success are early rising, an entire absence of fussiness, and, by no means the least important, the power of looking ahead and seeing that each person minds his own business without interfering with another's.—Cassell's Magazine.

Professor Sanborn.

Professor Sanborn, of the Missouri State Agricultural college, has brought up many a wornout farm and made it pay handsomely. He has done that with the college land in Missouri, restoring it from a rugged, worn out farm up to a high state of cultivation and profit, equal to a net income of $1,000 dollars per year, while under the old management, which was similar to that of most other farms in the vicinity, it brought no income. The method now pursued is to feed out all the fodder grown, according to a system of ration designed to secure the greatest economy, and to return all the manure made to the soil. The farm keeps double the stock it could keep four years ago, and the grain crops are already twice as heavy as the average in the vicinity, and better are expected.

Our Corn Crop.

The area of corn has increased 20 per cent. since 1879, with very little stimulus from exportation, which has been but about 3 per cent. of the quantity produced. It still occupies more than half of the area in cereals, and produces greater value than any other crop except grasses for hay and pasture. The increase more than keeps pace with advance in population. The increase is more rapid in the west, and the crop is most productive and profitable between the parallels of 36° and 40°.

Girls of Montana.

The bread winning girls of Montana are a superior class. They are free from vices and extravagance, and succeed in any business they undertake better than many men. They take up tree claims, homesteads and pre-emptions, manage ranges, herd cattle and sheep, serve as school superintendents and sometimes take a hand in politics.—Indiana Farmer.

A Reprehensible Custom.

Ask a man regarding what he knows, and the answer will prove satisfactory. What makes most men appear ignorant is the reprehensible custom obtaining among questioners in the practice of catechising him about things with which he is entirely unfamiliar.—Boston Transcript.

When Hangings Should Take Place.

Only about one-half of the governors of hanging states now observe Friday as hangman's day. If the remainder had the sense to make a change the ill luck which still attaches to the day in many minds would soon be dissipated. All murderers should be hung on the first of the week.—Detroit Free Press.

Brands of Cigarettes.

There are no less than 200 brands of cigarettes manufactured. Some brands have long or short lives according to their quality and names. A pretty name or picture on a wrapper greatly aids in selling certain brands.—Brooklyn Eagle.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Happenings beyond the Atlantic—A Vexed Question Settled.

Government Bruisers—The War Scare—Poor Battenberg—

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

THE MAIL QUESTION.

NOTTINGHAM, Feb. 12, 1887.

Terms have been arranged by the Postmaster-General for the conveyance of the American mails on the expiry of the present temporary contract. The White Star line of steamers will carry the mails every Wednesday morning from Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, and the Cunard Co. on Saturday, also to call at Queenstown. This arrangement will not preclude those who desire to forward letters on Tuesdays from Liverpool by the Inman line, or on Thursdays by the steamers sailing from Southampton, availing themselves of these opportunities. They will simply have to write on their letters the name of either of the lines. Thus an American mail is provided on four days of the week by first-class steamers instead of three, as formerly.

GOVERNMENT BRUISERS.

The Admiralty have made an arrangement with the White Star Co. by which the service of their fleet is secured to the nation at peace prices in the event of transports being required, and the same agreement provides for the construction of new vessels by that company of a type to meet naval requirements, as armed cruisers. For these vessels, which are to be the largest and fastest vessels afloat, an annual subvention is to be paid in consideration of the owners building them to meet the Admiralty designs. Thus at moderate cost the country will secure the nucleus of a fleet of reserved armed cruisers of great speed and formidable fighting powers. Messrs. Harland and Wolff are to build the new ships; and as they will have twin engines and be divided into numerous watertight compartments, they will be not only placed beyond the chance of disablement, but be unsinkable. A similar arrangement is being negotiated with the Cunard company, and we also hear that Messrs. Laird are preparing designs for the Inman company for a new vessel, also to comply with the requirements of the department in Whitehall.

THE WAR SCARE.

According to a London correspondent war once more is the chief topic in the metropolis. There was indeed last week something approaching a panic on the stock exchange, and though things rather recovered themselves towards the close of the day great uneasiness still prevailed. When war was declared in 1870 there was some terrible reverses of fortune. One man was known to have woke that morning with £80,000, and to have gone to bed a pauper. Similar reverses it is stated have taken place on as great and sometimes even on a greater scale during the last fortnight of feverish speculation. For instance there is one stery current of a single firm having lost £130,000 in one *coup*.

POOR BATTENBERG.

Truth is responsible for the following paragraph: "Prince Henry of Battenberg has got into sad disgrace with the Queen. It seems that when he came up to Buckingham Palace the other day to represent Her Majesty at the Iddesleigh memorial service in Westminster Abbey he took advantage of the "outing" to divert himself by going to Drury-lane on the evening of his arrival in town. Considering the object of Prince Henry's excursion, it would certainly have been more becoming if he had passed the evening at home. He was to have returned to Osborne after the service, but the fog on the Solent was so dense that a telegram was sent from Portsmouth to inform him that it would be impossible for the Alberta to cross to Cowes, so he remained at Buckingham Palace till next morning, and in the evening he repeated the previous indiscretion by going to the circus. The Queen was exceedingly wroth, and Prince Henry is not likely to be again allowed to go about unattended. He must have realized by this time that his proceedings are certain quickly to become known at Court, and that it is utterly futile for him to amuse himself 'unbeknown'"

THE VANCOUVER-AUSTRALIAN CABLE.

The commercial enterprise of the Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton has been the theme of some sarcastic comments in *Truth* during the last week or two. Mr. Finch-Hatton seems now to have gone regularly into the city. A company is being promoted to lay a cable across the Pacific from Vancouver Island to Australia, of which Mr. Finch-Hatton is described as the secretary. The hon. gentlemen, who is best known for his repeated failures as a Conservative candidate for Parliament, is the son of the Earl of Winchilsea, the "poet" of the *Morning Post*.

THE PRINCE AND HIS CIGAR.

The Prince of Wales is said to have lately caused the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to abandon their rule against smoking after dinner in their official parlor. Without any questions as to whether the habit is good or bad, whether it promotes or retards digestion, there can be no doubt that no individual has done so much to promote after-dinner smoking as the Heir Apparent. There are at least a dozen houses in London at which his Royal Highness has dined where smoking was for the first time introduced because of the well known wish of the illustrious guest; but nearly twenty years ago, when it was far less common than now, and the Prince suggested a cigar after dinner, his host, a peer, since dead, regretted he had no smoking room and proposed the stable, to which those of the party who desired to smoke then and there adjourned.

PROFITS OF THE DRAMA.

The drama is far away the most lucrative branch of the art of literature. A successful author can practically command his own terms. Mr. Gilbert is a joint proprietor of the Savoy Theatre, and has, with Sir Arthur Sullivan, reaped really an enormous fortune over his work. Mr. Sims cleared last year, I believe, over £15,000 as his rights in "Harbour Lights" at the Adelphi. Mr. Hawtrey, it is said, cleared over £50,000 by the "Private Secretary," and Mr. Pinero, who has generally one or two pieces running at the same time, has, they say, the income of a banker or a brewer. When such rewards as these are held out one wonders that some of our great literary men do not make a serious effort to produce a comedy. The want of a knowledge of construction, I believe, chiefly hinders them.

MR. PARNELL'S CONDITION

of health is giving great anxiety to his friends, and it is expected that he will soon have to seek another climate for a time. His appearance has greatly changed of late; his face has become gaunt and haggard and his strength is visibly failing. He rarely permits himself any relaxation, and he will only take a rest now upon the imperative commands of his medical adviser.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

In the course of the address of the President at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gaddum said, providing peace were undisturbed on the continent, he saw no [illegible] be at least equal, from a trade point of view, to its predecessors. He believed that at all events the working people were never better off than they had been lately. Speaking generally, work had been abundant and the cost of living low.

LORD CLYDE'S LIBRARY.

The library of Lord Colin Campbell is about to be sold by auction in Edinburgh. It consists of 643 volumes, mainly bearing on the history of Scotland, a considerable number coming from the pens of members of the Campbell family from the Marquis of Argyle's "Instructions to a Son," (1689) down to Lord Archibald Campbell's recently published "Records" of Argyleshire."

A LARGE CANNON.

The first 110-ton gun—the heaviest weapon ever made in England—has been safely conveyed to the proof butts at Woolwich Arsenal, to undergo its preliminary trials. After these have been made the great gun will be conveyed to Shoeburyness for sighting experiments at the long ranges. J. H.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, March 11, 1887.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

The contest in the above district goes on bravely between Messrs. GORDON and PLANTA, both of whom are pronounced Conservatives, and warm adherents of Sir JOHN MACDONALD. We have been unable to comprehend why Mr. GORDON should have been opposed at all, and especially so by one of his own party and political predelictions. None could be more servile to his chief or slavish in his support than was Mr. GORDON during the four years he represented the district. That he worked with commendable zeal in the interests of his constituents, especially so the farming community and rural classes, is universally admitted. The stand taken by Mr. GORDON on the Settlement bill when it came up for discussion in the Commons, in 1884, at the time raised Mr. GORDON in the estimation of a large number of people in this city, on the Island and throughout the province. Mr. GORDON then held, as a great number to-day likewise believe, that it was too much of a give-away. In this respect he was but uttering the sentiments of a large and influential portion of the people of the province, and especially so that of the majority of those in his own district. He had the temerity to voice his convictions, honestly formed, and as fearlessly expressed. For doing so, however, he incurred the wrath and vengeance of Mr. ROBERT DUNSMUIR, who has not been slow in avowing his intention of defeating Mr. GORDON at all hazards—cost what it may. This explains the opposition brought against Mr. GORDON. Neither that gentleman nor Mr. PLANTA are of our political belief. Our opinion therefore of the two men is an entirely independent one. We have repeatedly approved of Mr. GORDON's course in Parliament in so far as the Island and its interests were concerned. On other, and possibly equally important grounds, we have had to differ with him. Nevertheless we are convinced that the interests of the district are much safer in Mr. GORDON's hands than they would be in those of Mr. PLANTA. The former is running in his own interests—his record being his strong ground for appealing for a renewal of the confidence reposed in him in 1882. It is one of which he need not be ashamed, for if every British Columbia representative had been as true to his constituents as Mr. GORDON was, it is likely there would have been little or no opposition to them—in this city at all events. Mr. PLANTA, on the other hand, is believed to be the representative of Mr. DUNSMUIR only. He cannot lay claim to being a more straight-laced Conservative than is Mr. GORDON, nor is he likely to prove to be a more efficient representative in the Island's interest. The one has been tried, and already enjoys a fair record; the other is untried, it is true; but being the tool of one man—the representative of a vast monopoly—it will answer all practical purposes much better if, for the incoming term, he is left at home—as we are confident he will be.

NOT THE CLASS WANTED.

While we would cordially join any movement having for its object the transference of a number of British and European emigrants, of a desirable class, we do not hesitate in stating that Canada has no room for a class which has to be transported hither and sustained by state aid. The labor market already in many lines is overstocked, as hundreds in this city only too well know! True it is that a few domestics, properly trained and qualified for household duties would receive positions in this city and throughout the province on their arrival. But it is not necessary to go abroad for this desirable class; they are to be found in Eastern Canada in large numbers. Not only are they excellent domestics but they are specially qualified to become wives to the many bachelors to be found in this province. Brought up to farm work, receiving a good education and thorough training in domestic work they are eminently fitted for any station in life, either as domestic, wife or mother.

A few days since THE TIMES published a letter from Sir GEORGE STEPHEN in reference to the emigration question in Britain. That letter was written in connection with the visit of a deputation which waited upon Lord SALISBURY a few days previously from the society for the promotion of State-directed colonization. The London *Canadian Gazette* animadverting to the matter says that no one who remembers Lord SALISBURY's past utterances on the possible solution of the Irish problem will doubt his sympathy with the movement which is led by Lord BRABAZON. At the same time, the premier does not shut his eyes to some important difficulties that have to be met. He would, he says, be glad to forward a sound and healthy scheme, and urges with force that the association should earnestly devote its attention to a better understanding of the details of the proposal they would bring before the government. Before all other difficulties the premier apparently placed that of the question of finance. Calculating the charge per family at £100 or £150, he vigorously urged that to carry out the proposals of the association would necessitate a million times £100 or £150, a sum to which, as he says, it would be no small difficulty to secure the sanction of the House of Commons, economically inclined as that assembly is now believed to be. In repeating Lord SALISBURY's calculations one must not lose sight of Lord BRABAZON's correction, wherein he calls to mind the fact that it is not a grant that the association desires, but merely a guarantee for money to be advanced from other than government sources. It is true that the House of Commons rarely forgets its experiences of the "backing" of such immense State bills, and it would, we fancy, be somewhat inclined to look at any such extensive proposals from Lord SALISBURY's point of view. But happily there is no call for Lord SALISBURY's alarm. Sir GEORGE STEPHEN forcibly shows in his letter, already referred to, and Lord SALISBURY himself will admit that the difference between his supposed 120 millions with questionable security, and Sir GEORGE's six millions with perfect security, is all the difference in the world. As to whether emigration can after all be looked upon as an adequate means of relieving the distress now prevailing throughout the United Kingdom, there seems no doubt in Lord SALISBURY's mind. To him there is no remedy so effectual and so ready at hand. For our own part, we are not quite so sure upon this point. Those who appreciate the exact limitations which the Colonies would impose upon adult emigration cannot fail to see how very many of the present unemployed of the British Isles would be excluded from colonization proposals carried out with the co-operation of the colonies. But while emigration schemes can hardly be expected to prove an entire remedy, or perhaps a principal remedy, for home distress, there is no doubt that some relief may be found in this direction. And it is on this account that we have urged, and would again urge, that a trial should, during the coming spring, be made on somewhat the lines suggested by Lord BRABAZON, read by the light of Sir GEORGE STEPHEN's letter. For these reasons it may on the face of it cause some regret that, to judge by the reply of Sir HENRY HOLLAND in the House of Commons on Monday night, he cannot see the desirability of placing the discussion of this question upon the agenda paper of the approaching Imperial Congress. It must not, however, be supposed that this will by any means preclude its consideration. It is quite competent, we should say, for any Colonial delegate to raise a discussion of this nature. We even hope that this will be done, and that by focussing to some extent Colonial opinion upon the subject the way may be made more clear for some decided step in the encouragement of an emigration of such classes of people as the Colonies desire and the Mother Country cannot provide means of support for at home.

ANOTHER GREAT ENGINEERING PROJECT.

Repeated attempts have been made to tunnel the St. Clair and Detroit rivers. After repeated attempts made at the latter point (between Detroit and Windsor) the scheme has been abandoned. We are now informed that the long discussed project is likely to become a reality between Port Huron and Sarnia, for work is actively in progress at this point on the preliminary excavations, which is intended to connect the Grand Trunk and Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway systems at Port Huron and Sarnia. It will be built by a company independent of the corporations owning and controlling these railways, but in their interest. At present the connection between the lines east and west of the river is maintained by a ferry, which transfers the trains between Point Edward and Fort Gratiot. This ferry is about three miles north of the proposed tunnel. The location of the tunnel was determined by the following considerations, among others: (1) the comparatively small depth of water at the proposed crossing; (2) the tunnel and its approaches can be constructed on the same straight line; (3) the short length of new railway that will be required, the tunnel approaches connecting immediately with the main lines of both the Grand Trunk and Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway; (4) the distance to be run by all through trains to and from the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk will be reduced six miles, while it will not be increased for those to and from the Grand Trunk proper; (5) the favorable material in the bed of the river for tunneling, the borings showing that the rock is from ninety to ninety-five feet below the surface of the water, and that strong clay, in which not a trace of quicksand was discovered, overlies it; (6) the necessary land and right of way for the tunnel and its approaches will cost less than upon any other line within the limits available for selection. The advantages to be gained by the construction of the tunnel are a reduction in the cost and time of transferring trains, and a degree of regularity in the service not always attainable by the ferry in consequence of the river being occasionally obstructed by ice in the winter and by vessels during the season of navigation. The length of the tunnel will be 1 mile, of which 2,310 feet will be under the river, 1,160 feet under dry ground on the Canadian side and 1,810 feet under dry ground on the American side. Of the portion under the river, 1,500 feet will be nearly level, having merely enough of fall toward the east to cause any water finding its way into the tunnel to flow in that direction. At either end of this part of the tunnel there will be a gradient rising 1 in 50, or at the rate of 105·6.10 feet per mile, which will be continued through the open cuttings forming the approaches. The total length of the ascent on the Canadian side will be 4,970 feet and on the American side 4,900 feet. The length of the open cutting at the east end of the tunnel will be 3,270 feet and at the west end 2,820 feet. The depth of the lowest part of the tunnel below the surface of the water will be 80½ feet; the minimum depth of the top of it below the bed of the river will be 15 feet. The tunnel will be for a single track only. In cross sections it will be circular, with a clear internal diameter of 20 feet. The work which is now in progress is the construction of a trial heading or small cylindrical tunnel, with a clear diameter of six feet, under the river. This is being driven for the purpose of thoroughly testing the material. Although the borings were of a satisfactory character, there is of course a chance of pockets of quicksand being found between them. This heading, if successfully completed, will be of material assistance in the construction of the permanent work. It will be finished probably in about six or seven months. If the present operations are carried out satisfactorily, than the larger work of making the full-sized tunnel will be proceeded with. The shafts at each end have been sunk to the bottom line of the tunnel without meeting with any difficulties, and so far the experience is all favorable. The completion of this work must obviously have an important effect on transportation between the Eastern and Western States, and between Eastern Canada and the West. A train can then be made up on the Atlantic sea-board and transported across the Continent on other routes than the Canadian Pacific, without a break. And so the world moves onward.

SCENERY IN THE ROCKIES.

Mr. L. R. O'Brien's Latest Pictures---The Glaciers of the Rockies.

The *Globe* says that Mr. L. R. O'Brien must have made the summer of 1886 an extremely profitable one from an artistic point of view if one may judge from the display of Rocky Mountain scenery which now adorns his studio. A large portion of his time was spent in the Selkirks, and even then he found the season all too short to more than make a commencement at using the rich material everywhere within reach in that sublimely picturesque region. As might have been expected, in a locality where he had so much to choose from, Mr. O'Brien selected only the choicest subjects, and the result is a collection of water-colors that would of themselves make a valuable collection. Perhaps the most striking picture in the collection is "The Glacier of the Selkirks." The striking feature of this picture, and that from which it takes its name, is a broad stretch of snow and ice imbedded between lofty peaks, and which represents the accumulations of ages. For centuries it has fed the same mountain streams from its secret depths, and for hundreds of winters its crest has been whitened with mountain snows, but yet it holds its lofty berth as tenaciously as do the flinty towers which flank it. In the foreground is the valley clad in spruce and fir, and intermingled with loose masses of jagged rock, rugged as the sharp spine-like cones of the ever-the greens, and all contrasting richly with the mellow subdued light of the shadowy valley, with yet a luminous sunlit effect in its upper strata. The treatment of the subject is bold and masterly, with yet a delicate attention to detail, producing an effect at once solemn and restful. Among the other pictures in the collection (all in the same admirable vein) are "Cloud-capped Towers," "Mount Hermit," "Mount Hermit Gracier," "The Selkirk Range," "The Pass of the Selkirks," "A Mountain Road," and "An Evening in the Rockies."

CONVICTED.

The Organ of Three Virtues Convicted Out of its Own Mouth.

The organ of three virtues—Brag, Swagger and Inflation—has, for some time past, been harping on the musical subject of THE TIMES' dispatches being "garbled" and untruthful. On Tuesday afternoon, about 4:30 p. m., we received a splendid batch of eastern Canadian and Winnipeg news by C. P. R. wire, but as our forms for the issue of that day were made up we were compelled, much against our wishes, to hold them over. Last evening they appeared and proved such a delicate morsel that the *Colonist* was envious and scissored them bodily from THE TIMES, and lo! they appeared this morning in the organ of three virtues. For piracy this is unequalled; but why, if our dispatches are branded as "garbled" and untruthful by the organ, should they steal them when they (of the organ) claim to be "reliable" and "always in advance" journal? Ah! my boy, there's the rub. A discerning public can see through the game and despicable tactics of the *Colonist*.

Sympathetic.

Much sympathy is felt for the beleaguered passengers in the mountains, especially so for those whose mission to the east is of a most tender nature. One gentleman in particular, a perfect "lady killer" in local circles here, in consequence of the immensity of his auburn moustache but whose *heart* belonged to a lady fair in the east, has the sympathy of many who have been that way fixed themselves "way back east." The day had been fixed for in next week in which the twain were to be made one. When he may reach his chosen one is now a problem that haunts him by night as well as by day. He is accompanied by many east bound business men. Their head quarters when last heard from was at Kamloops.

Vancouver Extension.

Applications were made yesterday by Mr. Drake, Q. C., and Mr. Corbould, on behalf of the C. P. R. Co., for immediate possession of the land for the purpose of proceeding with the construction of the Coal Harbor branch, and an order was made in fifteen cases upon that company depositing a sum in each case in the bank of British Columbia in accordance with the act. Mr. Pooley respresented most of the opposing parties.

Proceedings Begun.

It is rumored on the streets to-day that the Hon. T. B. Humphreys has entered an action for libel against the *Colonist*, and that proceedings have begun by the solicitors of Mr. Humphreys issuing a writ against that journal. The best legal talent in the Province, it is asserted, will be retained by the aggrieved in connection with the case.

Returned to Esquimalt.

The ship Solitaire, Capt. Sewell, coal laden for San Francisco, a few days ago sailed for her destination but found the weather so rough at Cape Flattery that the captain decided to return. Yesterday she was again towed out by the tug Alexander but was again compelled to turn back on the same account and is now lying in Esquimalt harbor.

Bank Opened.

The Nanaimo branch of the Bank of British Columbia was duly opened for the transaction of business on Monday last under the charge of Mr. Geo. Cruikshank.

Award of Merit.

Mr. Colin McDonald, of Nanaimo, who sent a rifle of his own manufacture to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, received a few days ago a handsomely lithographed diploma of merit.

New Bills.

Mr. Stenhouse will introduce a bill to amend the lien act, and Mr. Martin has given notice of a bill, to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Have You

Seen the 60c Books in the B. C. Stationery Co.'s window? If not, go and see them. Well bound in cloth, Standard Works for 60c.

Another Car Load

Of Wrapping Paper just received by the B. C. Stationery Co. Cheaper than ever. We give better value at a less price than any other house in the Province.

J. B. FERGUSON, General Manager.

IS THERE ANY HOPE?

New and Important Opinions of Pulmonary Experts!

Can the Universal Consumption be Successfully Treated?

Dr. Borgeon, a leading French doctor has a new treatment for consumption! He gives an enema of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gases, the latter gas carrying the former into every part of the throat and lungs.

This treatment, too, is directed at effects—the cause remains undisturbed.

What this cause is has been stated by perhaps the highest pulmonary authority in the world, *i. e.*, the Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, in London, England.

This malady every year carries off from one-seventh to one-fifth of the entire population of England!

Dr. Payne, M. D., M. R. C. P., London, is authority for this statement.

The same or a greater proportion of deaths obtains in America.

Dr. Payne also says that one-half the total number of deaths from all *other* causes have seeds of this disease in the system which only require some irritant to develop!

Dr. Hermann Brehmer, an eminent German authority, says that consumption is caused by deficient nutrition of the lungs, by poor blood.

These authorities cannot be disputed. The medical world recognizes them. The uric acid is the irritant in the blood that causes the development of the seeds which Dr. Brehmer says lie dormant in the blood.

Every particle of blood which passes through the lungs and heart, also goes through the kidneys, and if they are in the least deranged they cannot rid the blood of its killing poison. The thousand little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys very easily get blocked up and diseased; and when they do, they corrupt instead of purifying the blood. Kidney disease may exist, and yet no pain occur in that organ, because it is deficient in nerves of sensation.

Dip your finger in acid every day and it soon festers and is destroyed. Send acid poisoned blood through the lungs every second, and they soon give way.

The Brompton Hospital investigation showed that 52 per cent. of the victims of consumption were afflicted with deranged kidneys, which permitted the uric acid poison to remain in the blood and irritate the lungs. This uric acid is always fighting every vital organ, and if there be any inherent weakness in the lungs it inevitably causes pneumonia, cough and consumption.

The real cause of pulmonary troubles being so authoritively shown to be faulty even though unsuspected action of the kidneys, explains why, in order to master the dreaded consumption, one must rid the blood of the uric acid irritant which inflams and burns up the lung substance. For this purpose there is nothing equal to that great specific Warner's safe cure. This remedy has now the favor of medical men all over the world purely on its merits. We have no doubt that if the kidneys are kept in natural action, consumption and a great many other diseases, caused by uric acid, will not only be cured but will be prevented.

When the kidney is healthy, no albumen appears in the water, but albumen is found in the water of more than half of those who die of consumption!

This, then, is the condition of things that always precedes consumption: First, weakened kidneys; second, retained uric acid, poisoning the blood; third, the development of disease in the lungs by the irritant acids passing through them. Then there is a little cough in the morning; soon thick, yellow matter is spit up, followed by loss of flesh and strength, with dreadful night sweats; and when the patient goes to his school physician for help, he is put on cod liver oil which his stomach, weakened also by uric acid in the blood, cannot digest. Because there is no pain present in the kidneys, the patient does not think they are affected, but the kidney acid is doing its work every minute, every hour, day and night, and by and by the disease of the lungs has advanced until pus is developed, then come hemorrhages, and at last the glassy stare which denotes that the end is near!

A post-mortem examination of such cases shows that the terrible uric acid has completely destroyed the substance of the lung.

It is impossible to cure lung diseases when the blood is poisoned with uric acid.

TO WORKINGMEN EAST.

The Workmen of British Columbia Give Advice to their Co-Laborers in the East.

The Montreal *Herald* publishes the following resolution, passed by L. A. 3107 K. of L., of Victoria, B. C., and endorsed by the labor organizations of New Westminster, Nanaimo and Vancouver city, been handed in by the Secretary of District Assembly 114 of Montreal city for publication:

Resolved, That the Knights of Labor and the workmen of the Province of B. C. deem it their duty to inform the workingmen of the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, as to the state of the labor market in this province. Monopolists, capitalists and a subservient press, backed by the authorities, who here, more perhaps than elsewhere, seem ever willing to aid capital against labor, have combined to advertise this province as a labor field far beyond its capacity. It is well that it should be known that the greater part of the work on the C. P. R. and also the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, has been done by Chinese coolies; that those works are now completed, and that no other public works of any magnitude are being carried on, or are likely to be undertaken for some time to come. The manufacturing industries of British Columbia are very limited. It is of the utmost importance to the workingmen of the east, to be advised of the fact, that a large portion of the laboring men in this Province at present are unable to obtain employment, and but very few can obtain steady work. We therefore deem it our duty to warn all workingmen, be they mechanics or laborers, not to come to this Province, unless they have sufficient means to employ their own labor; and even then, unless they happen to be experienced fishermen, agriculturists or miners, their success is likely to be very doubtful. We by no means wish to undervalue the resources of British Columbia. There are plenty of wild lands, valuable fisheries, and rich undeveloped mines, which offer much promise to men of some means and experience; to all others we say, keep away; at all events for some time; otherwise, not only will you undergo suffering yourselves, but you will make even harder than it is the lot of those who have come before you.

An agreement has been entered into between Australia and Russia relative to the Balkan States difficulties.

The President of Nicaragua in replying to the charges made against him on the score of partiality to the United States in connection with the canal says, "my government in granting any concession will not omit any means to secure the strictest neutrality for the canal."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 9th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:30. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Reid.

REPORT

Mr. W. N. Bole presented a report from the committee on timber lands, recommending that the price of all timber lands be $15 per acre, to be paid in 120 days after purchase; that all lumber milled be taxed at 20 cents per thousand and 15 cents stumpage; leases 25 cents per acre, and for wild lands 25 cents. Report received.

RECOVERY OF WAGES.

Mr. Bole introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the recovery of wages, which was read a first time.

THE JUBILEE.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that a select committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing a congratulatory address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne; such committee to consist of Messrs. Beaven, Baker, and the mover. The mover said that thought remote, it was peculiarly fitting that our province should take cognizance of an event of this kind. We know that Her Majesty has been constitutional monarch and that under her beneficent sway the empire has consolidated and extended. The domestic virtues of our Queen will long remain a source of pride to future generations.

Hon. Mr. Beaven seconded the motion. We would be wanting, he said, in our duty had we allowed the opportunity to pass without sending our congratulations to the Queen, who has been permitted to reach her fiftieth anniversary. As a constitutional monarch she has had no equal, while her domestic virtues were as conspicuous as her position was exalted.

Mr. Bole, speaking to the motion, paid an eloquent tribute to the virtues of Queen Victoria. The reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty was unparalleled in the world, and was the Augustan era of British history. During the fifty years of her reign greater progress has taken place in arts and science than in any other period of the world's history. He referred to the first world's exposition of 1851, the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the great American war, the confederation of Canada welded as it was by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Franco-Prussian war, as the leading events of Her Majesty's reign, during which the duties of her high office were discharged with signal ability. Not alone was she the first lady in the Empire, but she was the exemplary wife and the exemplary mother. (Applause.)

Mr. Grant said that one quality which endeared Her Majesty to the people was her consideration for those in the lower walks of life. He illustrated the truth of this observation by relating an incident which transpired during the Crimean war, in which the kind-heartedness of Her Majesty was manifested with true womanly feeling.

Colonel Baker said we could not help feeling admiration and respect for the many noble qualities of Her Majesty. He added his feelings of intense loyalty to the expressions of the other speakers in voting for the resolution.

Mr. Semlin, as a native-born Canadian, said there was as great loyalty to the empire in this Greater Britain as there was in the lesser Britain at home. (Cheers.) Throughout the whole length and breadth of the empire there was no portion that could boast of a more loyal people than the Dominion of Canada, (Hear, hear,) and no other sovereign was more deserving of that loyalty.

Resolution adopted.

CARIBOO TIMBER.

Mr. Cowan moved: That in the opinion of the House the timber lands in the mining regions of Cariboo district should not be disposed of by sale, by lease, or in any other manner. The mover said the disposal of the timber lands in Cariboo would operate most injuriously to the mining interest, and the miners would thus be compelled to go further back for the timber required in their work.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mason, supported by Mr. McLeese and Mr. Grant, who held that all timber lands in mining districts should be retained for the miners, and also suggested that the resolution should be extended to all mining districts in the province.

Resolution adopted.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Dunsmuir asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to amend the Constitution Act, 1871," so as to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislative Assembly."

Cries of "no, no" and "yes, yes."

The Attorney-General suggested that the introducer explain the bill now.

Mr. Grant wanted the bill discussed, and suggested that it should be permitted to go to a second reading.

Mr. Semlin said it would be scant courtesy to the introducer to throw the bill out at this stage.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the bill was one that should be introduced by the government.

Mr. Dunsmuir—But you say I am the government. [Laughter.]

Hon. Mr. Beaven—There was no doubt the honorable gentleman was the government, although he did not occupy any official position in the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker asked that the bill be allowed to stand, to give him an opportunity to look into the point raised by Mr. Beaven, which seemed to him to be well taken.

LAKE DISTRICT RESERVES.

Mr. Anderson asked if there was any land in the Lake District reserved for public purposes? If any, where, how much, and for what purpose?

Hon. Attorney-General—Section 42, containing 36 acres, is recorded upon the official map of Lake District and in the district land register as a "government reserve" without mentioning any specific purpose. Section 74, Lake District, forms part of Hyde Park, Mount Douglas reserve.

LICENSE BILL.

Mr. Bole's license amendment bill was withdrawn.

ABSCONDING DEBTORS.

The absconding debtors bill was read a third time and passed.

TRESPASS BILL.

The House went into committee on Mr. Anderson's bill to prevent trespass on enclosed lands. The entire bill has been published in our columns and its obnoxious provisions are well known to our readers. On the first clause, making it unlawful to carry a gun across an open field, a long and animated debate ensued—the opposition strenuously opposing the enactment, which was characterized by Mr. Bole as an attempt to revive the worst features of the old English law. After a prolonged debate the committee rose without adopting the first clause and reported progress.

DELTA RAILWAY.

The Delta railway incorporation bill (Mr. Orr) passed the second reading.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY.

The adoption of report on Mr. Davie's married woman's property bill being called Mr. Ladner moved that it be referred back to committee and that a clause be inserted providing that one third of a husband's property shall be vested in his wife, free from any debts or encumbrances that the husband may incur without her consent.

After considerable discussion the motion was withdrawn and the bill was read a third time.

The House then adjourned.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 10th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:20 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Reid.

THE MINERAL ACT.

Mr. Beaven introduced a bill entitled "An Act respecting the 'Mineral Act, 1884,' and the 'Mineral Amendment Act, 1886,'" which was read a first time.

LIEN ACT.

Mr. Stenhouse introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend the 'Lien Act, 1879,'" which was read a first time.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Mr. Orr moved: "Whereas the election of members to the Legislative Assembly took place on the 7th of July last, and the Hon. John Robson, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, and Minister of Mines, was a candidate for election to represent the district of New Westminster; and whereas the documents submitted by the Public Accounts Committee show that the said John Robson acted as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and gave orders for the expenditure of large sums of public money upon the roads and bridges throughout the district, during the time he was traveling through the constituency soliciting the votes and support of the electors, and that such orders were recognized by the Lands and Works Department, and the money was paid out of the treasury. This House is of opinion that the said John Robson has been guilty of using undue influence in order to procure his election in this Assembly, and has acted in the capacity of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works without the authority the Statute provides, and has proved himself an improper person to act as a member of the Executive Council and an adviser of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor." In moving this resolution, Mr. Orr quoted the statute bearing upon corrupt practices at elections. It was found by the public accounts that the Provincial Secretary had used the position which he occupied, by tendering money to the electors in contravention of the law. Public works were placed under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and his deputy, but the duties of that office had been corruptly assumed by the Provincial Secretary, who had used undue influence by tendering to the people of New Westminster, during the canvass, sums of money, in one case over $1,000, ostensibly for road work, but in reality to influence the election. The manner of proceedure was to call the people together and ask them to prepare a list of their wants which would be granted in the order of their importance, as fixed by the ratepayers. The Provincial Secretary would then propose to talk politics, and told the people that if they did not elect him and other supporters of the government, the money they had asked for could not be granted. It was a clear attempt to purchase the votes of the electors, and was unquestionably an infringement of the law. Affidavits could be produced from residents of the district in substantiation of the truthfulness of these statements.

Mr. Ladner seconded the motion. The act of the Provincial Secretary was the talk of the whole country. The hon. gentleman denied that he had had told the electors that if they did not elect two supporters of the government they could not expect to get their share of government money. He (Mr. Ladner) reiterated the statement, as he had heard him make use of such remarks on several occasions. He further had told the people that if they supported the government they would get their share of the $102,000 dry dock refund.

Hon. J. Robson replied briefly and sophistically, characterizing the statements as at variance with the truth. He denied that he had stated to the electors that the sum of $100,000 of dry dock refund was in the treasury to the credit of the mainland, and read from the *Columbian*'s reports of the meetings at Maple Ridge and Chilliwhack. He also read an extract from a private letter in which Messrs. Ladner and Orr were characterized as "barefaced liars," when he was sharply called to order by the Speaker, who said no such language, even from a letter, could be permitted in the House. Loud calls for the name of the writer were demanded by the opposition, and the Speaker promised to give a written opinion on the right of the House to demand the name of a writer of a letter read to the House. The course pursued by him in going through the district last year was precisely the same as in the previous three years, (No, no,) with the difference that during last summer he had not promised the settlers any money for road work. The insinuation that he had told the electors that unless they supported the government they would not get the promised grants was at variance with the truth. Not one dollar of the money promised had been expended before the election while the expenditure was going on for months after. He had had the full assent of his colleagues in what he had done. He characterized the statements of his opponents as the outcome of hate and spite, devilish vindictiveness and hellishness and then subsided.

Mr. Bole replied to the Provincial Secretary in a caustic and eloquent speech, which will appear in our next. The debate was continued until 6 p. m., and was participated in by the members on the government side from purely partizan grounds. On the vote being taken the motion was defeated and the Provincial Secretary was whitewashed, on the following division:

Yeas—Bole, Beaven, Orr, McLeese, Semlin, Grant, Ladner, Stenhouse—8.

Nays—All the other members of the House, excepting Messrs. Smithe, Prior and Thomson who were not present and Robson who abstained from voting.

Gazette Announcements.

Following are the announcements in the *B. C. Gazette* for the present week:

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Alex. E. B. Davie, Q. C., Attorney-General, to be Acting President of the Executive Council during the illness of the Hon. W. Smithe.

Geo. N. Manuel, Esq., of Donald, to be a Coroner for the Electoral district of Kootenay.

William Teague, Esq., of Yale, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Electoral District of Yale.

Cable Wirelets.

London despatches of yesterday (the 8th) state that Germany will invade France through Belgium.

Walla Walla in Flames.

A destructive fire broke out in Walla Walla on Monday night, destroying property valued at $125,000; insurance $50,000. The remains of two men were found in the ruins, one named Bell and the other unknown. The fire occurred on Main street, between Third and Fourth.

THE prevalent opinion in Wall street seems to be that the European markets having sold out a large portion of their holdings of American securities on the war scare, will soon be anxious to buy them back.

THE general savings bank law of New York prohibits trustees of savings banks from having any interests whatever, direct or indirect, in the gains and profits thereof, or from receiving as such, directly or indirectly, any pay or emolument for their services, or from borrowing the funds or deposits of the bank.

ONE of the effects of the Inter-state Commerce bill will be the stoppage of issuing free passes to persons not connected with the service of the company or traveling upon business in which the company had no interest. This view has commended itself to railroad managers who have suffered from the free pass nuisance, and there is doubt that the practice will be greatly curtailed. The railroad men are naturally glad to be rid of the free-pass incubus, and without a doubt its removal will be of benefit to the public.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager.
Jan 12-D&W STANSTEAD, P. Q.

The Duchess of Richmond is dead.

One of the foremen engaged in the Chatham government works has been discharged for imparting a great secret to emissaries of the United States.

Lord Wolseley contributes the leading article in Macmillan's Magazine for March. It is on General R. E. Lee, whom he considers as the greatest American next to Washington.

C. H. Page, the successful contestant for a seat in Congress from Rhode Island, is entitled to full pay for the term, amounting to $10,000 and mileage, making an aggregate of about $11,000.

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